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Alia Greets FRG's Weizsaecker on National Day

AU0210200791 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Ramiz Alia, president of the Republic of Albania, has sent the following greeting telegram to FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker:

On the occasion of the FRG's national day and the first anniversary of its unification, I have the pleasure on behalf of the Albanian people and in my own name to send most cordial greetings to Your Excellency and best wishes to the friendly German people for their country's prosperity and continual progress.

I avail myself of this occasion to express once again the conviction that the friendly ties of cooperation between Albania and Germany will embark on new developments and will be manifested in new fields to the benefit of both our peoples and of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Statement on Alia's 'Unequivocal' Stand on Kosovo

AU0210200391 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The representative of the President of the Republic's Press and Information Office has stated to ATA's correspondent that, to eliminate any misunderstanding that may have arisen in connection with certain recent statements by leaders or political parties regarding the president's stand on the question of Kosovo and the role of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania, we emphasize the following:

1. The stand of the Republic of Albania, constantly expressed by the president, has been and remains that the Yugoslav crisis, including the question of Kosovo and all the Albanians living in Yugoslavia, must be solved in a peaceful and democratic way. The president has publicly and officially confirmed this stand several times. The president's message hailing the referendum on the position of Kosovo as a sovereign and independent state in the community of republic-states in the new Yugoslav political structure was unequivocal. It met with full approval in Kosovo, as was shown by the statement of Dr. Fehmi Agani, deputy chairman of the Kosovo Democratic Alliance, who said at a news conference on 27 September: I thank Ramiz Alia and the political parties of Albania for their unreserved support for a solution to the question of Kosovo.

2. The Republic of Albania has supported and continues to support the efforts of the EEC and the United States to achieve a peaceful and democratic solution to the Yugoslav crisis and has requested that the Albanians living on their own lands in Yugoslavia should also take part and express their views at the conference on Yugoslavia in The Hague and in discussions on Yugoslavia's future. There can be no full, fair, and final solution to the Yugoslav crisis unless their voice is heard.

3. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania have the duty to defend the freedom, independence, and borders of the homeland from any foreign attack or provocation. They have not interfered and are not interfering in the internal affairs of any of Albania's neighboring states. Attempts to compromise the patriotic position of the Armed Forces add grist to the mill of the Albanians' enemies. They are provocations attempting to launch our brothers in Kosovo and elsewhere on an adventure and to accuse the Republic of Albania of circumventing the Helsinki Act and the Paris Charter. Slanders aiming to sow suspicion regarding the president's position on the question of Kosovo are purely the speculations of sick people consumed by an unrestrained ambition for power.

Justice Minister Approves Green Party

AU0210163991 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1415 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] On 2 October, the justice minister approved the application of the Initiating Commission for the creation of the Albanian Green Party [Partia e Blerte Shqiptare], having observed that the party's program, statute, and other documents are in accordance with the Law on the Main Constitutional Provisions and the Law on Political Parties. The order approving the creation of this party, which was delivered to the party's Initiating Commission, comes into effect immediately.

Democratic Party Official on Economic Reform

AU0210114391 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 91 p 6

[Interview with Genc Pollo, spokesman of the Albanian Democratic Party, by Andras B. Vagvolgyi; place and date not given: "We Are Starting Almost From Scratch"]

[Text] Pollo Genc gave us an interview prior to the opening of his party's first congress on 27 September. This interview adequately reflects the processes now taking place in this small country in the Balkans.

[Vagvolgyi] What do you expect from the coming congress of the Albanian Democratic Party?

[Pollo] This will be the first congress since the founding of this party, and it will give our party its final shape. We will elect the president and the Presidium in a democratic way now. It is possible that there will be changes in the party's leadership. Even serious changes can be expected.

[Vagvolgyi] Will you decide on the party's position on the timing of early elections?

[Pollo] Such a decision will probably be made. However, this does not mean that such early elections will actually be held because the Democratic Party has only one-third of the legislative seats. It is possible that we will not come

to an agreement on a date, but we will determine our party's general direction on this issue, too.

[Vagvolgyi] Do you think that it is good tactics to strive for elections as early as possible? The Democratic Party hoped for an absolute victory in March of this year, something that did not materialize. Has there been enough time for the village population to understand that they can also vote for others, not just for communists?

[Pollo] I think we have serious opportunities now, and I do not regard it as impossible for the Socialist Party to achieve results similar to those of 1990. Naturally, we must carry out a thorough and nationwide election campaign, and we are now engaged in organizing this campaign. Time is on our side because fear is diminishing among village people, too, and this situation will force the Socialist Party into a minority. At the same time, it is almost a national tragedy that our population does not see any economic future ahead, and there is no political stability in Albania.

[Vagvolgyi] For a foreign observer, it is a little strange that, as the largest opposition party, you also have ministers, and one of your most popular leaders, Gramoz Pashko, has become the deputy prime minister. I also heard claims that you are an opposition party politically but a progovernment party economically. Is that situation schizophrenic?

[Pollo] That position of half opposition and half progovernment derives from the fact that the old regime is still alive. And, as we say, we already have one or two good ministers, too. However, the majority in the People's Assembly is still communist, and the president is Ramiz Alia, and I will not comment on that. It is very difficult to legislate reform laws with such a legislature. Important political changes took place after the elections in March, but those changes have remained unilateral. This also hinders our economic restructuring, although there is urgent need for such restructuring. This led to the need to hold advanced elections, and we succeeded in setting a time for this in May-June 1992. There are many people now who would like to hold such advanced elections as early as tomorrow or in November-December.

[Vagvolgyi] What are the prospects of economic reform?

[Pollo] Our backwardness is considerable, but this can be both an advantage and a disadvantage because we are starting almost from scratch. We enjoy certain foreign support in the area of economic restructuring.

[Vagvolgyi] As far as I know, your economic experts prefer shock therapy to a gradual transition. Have you examined the relevant East European experiences?

[Pollo] Of course, and we think that this method can be more successful in Albania, given the small size of the country. At the same time, I am realistic enough to know that shock therapy could lead to even greater social dissatisfaction. It will be extremely difficult to make our people accept additional restrictive measures.

[Vagvolgyi] What about the land reform?

[Pollo] We should now reorganize our network of machine and tractor stations so that the farmers and small private land owners may rent those machines and begin the fall work in the fields. Besides, the land reform is being carried out.

[Vagvolgyi] When will you be able to eliminate the food shortages?

[Pollo] Unfortunately, I think Albania will continue to have the same food-shortage problems that it has this year. Even if the land reform is successful, it will take a long time to eliminate the shortage economy.

[Vagvolgyi] A recent visit by an Albanian Government delegation to Brussels to negotiate on the EEC aid program was the first such visit by an Albanian delegation. What do you expect from that visit?

[Pollo] We expect a lot. I hope that, in addition to the aid, it will contribute to an increase in Western investments. Albania is rich in raw materials and natural resources, and investors would make a profit here.

[Vagvolgyi] There is a plan to make the Albanian currency convertible as early as this year. Is that realistic?

[Pollo] Unfortunately, it will also burden the population because it will have to switch from the current official exchange rate of 10 lek for $1 to the current black-market exchange rate of 30 lek for $1. We must do this because the international financial organizations make this a condition for even talking with us.

Government Denies Weapons Export to Yugoslavia

AU0310085491 Sofia BTA in English 2131 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—Bulgaria is not exporting weapons to Yugoslavia, Mr. Filip Filipov, representative of the Bulgarian Government, said on the main TV newscast today. We are strictly observing the resolution on this issue and we cannot be accused of anything, he said.

Zhelev Supports Bush Disarmament Initiative

AU0210133291 Sofia BTA in English 1220 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—"The Republic of Bulgaria firmly backs up the initiative of U.S. President George Bush to eliminate land- and sea-based short-range nuclear weapons. We appreciate this initiative as a significant step towards the nuclear-free world mankind has been dreaming of for decades," it is stated in the declaration of Bulgaria's President Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev.

The destruction of nuclear shells and nuclear warheads of land- and sea-based short-range missiles and the lower state of alert for a number of strategic nuclear weapons will really diminish the nuclear threat to the world, Europe and especially the Balkans.

It is a well-known fact that nuclear weapons have never been deployed in Bulgaria. But the bloc confrontation between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO led to the deployment of tactical nuclear armament in Greece and Turkey, Bulgaria's southern neighbors. Although they are under NATO control, they could be a potential threat to the Balkans. President Bush's initiative creates a very good opportunity for the settlement of this problem to the benefit of all nations in this region.

We are aware of the difficulties to be overcome for the complete materialization of President Bush's proposal and of the measures inevitably involved that should be taken to ensure political stability in the world in general and Europe in particular. But the important thing is that the disarmament process is going on and Bulgaria supports it fervently, it is pointed out in Dr. Zhelev's declaration.

Zhelev Greets Germans on Unity Anniversary

AU0310084891 Sofia BTA in English 2042 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—Bulgarian President Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev cabled greetings to Dr. Richard von Weizsaecker, federal president of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the occasion of German Unity Day. Sending best wishes to the entire German people, Dr. Zhelev writes he is convinced that the unification of Germany will go down in world history as one of the landmark events at the end of the 20th Century. "I am also convinced that a highly developed, democratic, peaceloving united Germany will give a decisive impetus to the building of the new structures of united Europe, a Europe of peace and prosperity, democracy and human rights," the Bulgarian head of state writes.

"I believe that in this light and in this perspective the traditionally good relations between Bulgaria and Germany will undergo a still more vigorous progress in all areas and in the best interest and to the benefit of our two peoples," the cable reads in conclusion.

Minister Vulkov Reviews Foreign Policy

AU0210172191 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 27 Sep 91 pp 1, 3

[Article by Viktor Vulkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union-United Permanent Board: "New Bulgaria's New Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The mandate of the present government, which lasted about 10 months, was indeed short but nevertheless sufficient for demonstrating and applying the new practical principles and priorities of the new foreign policy of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Our efforts aim to assert a new and attractive image of our country and strengthen Bulgaria's positions and prestige as one of the dynamic young democracies that reform themselves, and whose general behavior and legislation correspond to universal values and civilized standards. Bulgaria overcame its former isolation and developed its relations with the other countries on the basis of the new criteria.

The visits abroad of Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, Bulgarian president, and his meetings in Bulgaria with heads of state and other high-ranking officials of other countries had an exceptional importance in opening Bulgaria to the world.

I will also note the role and contribution of the dialogues at the level of governmental leaders and the contacts at the legislative level and within the framework of the cooperation of Bulgarian parties and other organizations with their foreign partners. Our partners repeatedly noted that they believe in democracy, human rights, and reforms in Bulgaria, and greet it in the family of the free nations. The civic peace and heroism with which our people accepted the inevitable difficulties during the period of transition also are positively assessed.

We are pleased by the positive reaction and recognition our country's correct policy encountered on such crucial issues as the Persian Gulf crisis and the events in Yugoslavia and the USSR. All of this increases Bulgaria's respect and facilitates the implementation of its foreign policy. Of course, we realize that the stains of the totalitarian past have left here and there traces of doubts and reservations toward Bulgaria. The country's economic situation is grave. Armed conflicts and other alarming events occurred throughout the world. New combinations, configurations, and tendencies emerge in various regions throughout the world. We also cannot ignore the temptation of some circles to take advantage of the temporary changes in Bulgaria.

The new Bulgarian foreign policy in recent months produced many results and unique "premieres" that became possible thanks to the changes in our country and Bulgaria's activity in the international arena.

For the first time, a Bulgarian head of state made official visits to the United States and Great Britain. In addition, in November Dr. Zhelev will visit NATO Headquarters in Brussels.

Bulgaria concluded its first trade agreement with the United States, which opened the possibility for our country to obtain the status of most favored nation in its trade relations with that great state. For the first time, a U.S. Vice President—Dan Quayle—visited Bulgaria.

For the first time, Bulgaria was visited by a secretary-general of NATO—Manfred Woerner—who gave a speech in the National Assembly. The talks created the possibility of significantly expanding Bulgaria's contacts and cooperation with the USSR, including in the spheres of information, training military cadres, and exchanging experts in conversion and military doctrines.

The beginning was marked by contacts with the West European Union. We expect a visit to Bulgaria of this organization's general secretary, Willem van Eekelen. The dialogue and contacts with the EC expanded. We strive to become associated with the EC, and, when the appropriate conditions emerge, to become a full member of that organization. Simultaneously, Bulgaria came close to reaching another goal—namely, to become a member of the Council of Europe, where at present we have the status of an especially invited country.

The first meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria and Canada took place.

Bulgaria took part in dissolving the Warsaw Pact and CEMA—two anachronistic organisms inherited from the totalitarian time.

Diplomatic relations with Israel were restored. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican, the Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Dominican Republic, and El Salvador were established. For the first time, Bulgaria was visited by the president and the prime minister of Israel. Our relations with that country gained powerful momentum.

The new elements in our contacts in the Balkans must be pointed out among the important results of Bulgaria's foreign policy activity during the year. Our cooperation with Greece reached a level at which it emerges as an example to be followed. Our relations with Turkey significantly improved. Cooperation in the military area was established with those countries. The preparation of a bilateral treaty and the hint of progress in resolving the ecological problems between the two countries represent the new elements in our traditional relations with Romania.

Talks with the Government of the Republic of Macedonia took place for the first time without mediation. Bulgaria pointed out that it recognizes the right of Macedonia and any other Yugoslav republic to self-determination and state sovereignty.

The intensive process of expanding and renewing on a legal basis Bulgaria's relations with important states is a new element in our foreign policy. Declarations were signed with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania. Those declarations represent a transition toward signing treaties. We are preparing treaties or other documents of bilateral relations with Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Turkey. We regard them as a system of agreements that will become one of the most important guarantees of our national security.

As far as the priorities of our foreign policy are concerned, we regard Europe as our first priority. We see Bulgaria's future in the integration organizations and in the new architecture of European security. We greeted the Copenhagen declaration and NATO's readiness to support the security of the East European countries. We were encouraged by our Western partners' conviction about the necessity of broadly aiding the young East European democracies. Of course, we do not pose maximum claims and do not harbor any illusions. We realize that time and the appropriate prerequisites are needed for our integration in the European institutions. Our bilateral relations with the European states actively developed. This is of great importance in seeking new ways for the political, economic, and cultural stimulation of our progress.

We regard the Balkan priority of our foreign policy as closely related to the European priority. Bulgaria proposes to establish a permanent secretariat on Balkan cooperation, located in Sofia. In recent months, we intensified our contacts at various levels with the Balkan states, including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of all our partners in the region.

As one could see from the aforementioned issues, Bulgaria's relations with the United States have reached new dimensions. Exceptionally attractive opportunities of comprehensive cooperation are emerging. The United States offered us a friendly hand. It cooperated in our integration in international institutions and supported Bulgaria's territorial integrity as a member of the free nations family. This is a great achievement and an irreplaceable and encouraging factor for Bulgaria.

We construct our relations with the USSR and its republics on a new basis. Cooperation is based on the principles of independence, equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Noting the new conditions, the legislature decided to refrain from extending the term of action of the bilateral treaty that was inherited from the past and expires on 4 August 1992. We hope to preserve and develop everything useful in our relations and in Bulgaria's positions in the Soviet market.

Our new foreign policy is characterized by its diversity. Along with our cooperation with European and Balkan countries, we did not interrupt our efforts to activate relations with many other traditional partners, with Arab,

Asian, African, and Latin American states. Useful steps in expanding cooperation with Japan and China were made.

In conclusion, I can say that the foreign policy of the Republic of Bulgaria during the current year was active and fruitful. New possibilities were created, and we must utilize them. This could be facilitated by the emergence of a maximum degree of national consensus on our foreign policy and the necessary powerful domestic support for its implementation.

In this context, I will point out that the election platform of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union-United [BZNS-United] is in total harmony with Bulgaria's needs, and this includes both domestic policy and international relations. BZNS-United supports the conduct of independent, peace-loving, and open foreign policy aimed at defending the lasting national interests, goodneighborly relations with all Balkan nations, peace and stability in Europe and the world, the integration of Bulgaria in the all-European political structures, the broad opening of Bulgaria to the world, and the protection of the interests of Bulgarians who live abroad. I think that those positions are attractive to every Bulgarian citizen.

Minister Maslarova Objects to Deputies' Pensions

AU0310091891 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 2100 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Report on interview with Emiliya Maslarova, minister of social labor and social welfare, by an unidentified Sofia Radio reporter; at Sofia Airport—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A short while ago, Mrs. Emiliya Maslarova, minister of labor and social welfare, returned from Belgium. She participated in a conference organized by the Belgian Ministry of Employment and Labor, by the Belgian Association for Bilateral Contacts, and by the EC. The conference discussed the question of bilateral and tripartite negotiations on labor contracts within the European framework.

Mrs. Maslarova told our reporter that our trade unions and our employers could learn a great deal from the aforementioned conference, such as regarding the problem to what extent labor wages may increase and under what conditions the state is entitled to make concessions. These things are all very important in her opinion, Minister Maslarova said, because we are just beginning to negotiate about wages.

Asked to comment on today's Law on Amendments to Parliament Members' Retirement Conditions, which was passed at the last session of the National Assembly today, Mrs. Maslarova made the following statement:

[M[illegible]arova recording] I consider this an immoral action as far as National Assembly members and their privileges are concerned. Only 10 months ago they voted on the cancellation of Decree No. 1692, which granted exactly the same privileges to the former Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo members, to first secretaries of party okrug committees and so forth. Now they are voting on the same privileges—namely, for an earlier retirement age of parliament members, which in my view is totally unjust.

Assembly Adopts Environmental Protection Bill

AU0210132591 Sofia BTA in English 1241 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—Today the National Assembly adopted an Environmental Protection Act which regulates the collection of data on the environment and environmental control, as well as the rights and obligations of the state, of local authorities and of legal and natural persons with regard to environmental protection.

Under the act all persons and state and local bodies will be granted free access to the environmental data which will be collected by the Ministries of the Environment, of Health and Agriculture. In case of environmental pollution, natural disasters, industrial accidents and fires the persons in charge should immediately provide the population with information and should take appropriate steps to restrict the harmful effects and eliminate the consequences. Under the act heavy fines will be levied for any violation of the principles of environmental protection ranging, the minimum fine being 15,000 leva. The fine for repeated offenses will be 30,000 leva.

The act was drafted and submitted to parliament by Mr. Krasen Stanchev, MP of Ecoglasnost. The draft has been approved by Western environmental experts at the Bush Centre in Budapest.

The idea about such an act was launched by the Ecoglasnost Independent Movement in 1989 and the first draft was presented at the Eco Forum in Sofia in 1989.

Greens Call For Boycott of Giurgiu Products

AU0210210891 Sofia BTA in English 2014 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—The Green Party appealed to the pharmaceutical enterprises in Europe not to buy the output of the Giurgiu Combined Works until its operation is brought in line with the international standards. The appeal of the National Council of the Green Party, received at the BTA, points out that for ten years Ruse has been polluted by the Combined Works in Giurgiu and that all measures undertaken so far have proved inefficient.

Lilov Meets Greek Communist Party Leader

AU0210104791 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 26 Sep 91 p 2

[Report by Katya Karagyaurova]

[Text] We are convinced that the development of relations in the Balkans will help the development of European relations. We believe that opportunities exist between Bulgaria and Greece for an agreement to be

signed for closer economic cooperation; the idea of creating a balanced economic chamber is worth consideration. Mrs. Aleksandraa Papariga, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, stated this at a meeting on 25 September with Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party.

The two expressed their apprehensions about the destabilization of the situation in the Balkans with the breaking out of war in Yugoslavia. They expressed the opinion that both countries are interested in developing relations in all fields. One of the subjects they discussed was the development of the socialist idea under conditions where new challenges are posed by the age.

BSP Asks For Help After Distraint Order Ruling

AU0310085191 Sofia BTA in English 2140 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—"We call on all members and supporters of the Socialist Party, of our election alliance and on all democratically minded people in Bulgaria for moral and material support of our election campaign," reads an address from the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party received in the BTA.

The address describes yesterday's Supreme Council ruling on the claim filed by Mr. Ivan Kostov, minister of finance, for a distraint on the party's bank accounts as "a measure which calls into question the democratic and fair character of the forthcoming elections." The Socialists see the distraint claim as part of a persistent propaganda campaign against the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] organized by the extreme right forces.

"The ruling cannot stop the BSP election campaign but will place the party in a strained financial situation," the address says. "The assets that will be blocked are not a legacy of the past but have been raised by the 500,000 members of the party," the BSP leadership claims.

Paper Raises Question of BSP Money in Vaduz

AU0210105191 Sofia BTA in English 1029 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—"PODKREPA" quotes Mr. Lyubomir Pavlov of the United Democratic Centre as saying that the visit of Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov to Liechtenstein in June this year which, however, got frustrated, had something to do with the accounts of Bulgarian Communist leaders with Liechtenstein banks. Mr. Pavlov backs up his supposition with the fact that Prof. Todor Vulchev, governor of the National Bank of Bulgaria, was also included in the delegation, a thing which, according to Mr. Pavlov, is deliberately passed over in silence. Expressing his regret that Mr. Popov suddenly canceled his visit to Vaduz, thus failing to bring into light the shady bank affairs, Mr. Pavlov states that this case is yet to be investigated.

SDS Delegates Meet Laptev, Shevardnadze

AU0310085091 Sofia BTA in English 2138 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Report by Nadezhda Bogoyavlenska]

[Text] Moscow, October 2 (BTA)—"So far the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) did not have contacts with any of the democratic forces in Russia. The idea of this visit is to establish such contacts," Mr. Stoyan Ganev, co-president of the SDS parliamentary faction, told this correspondent. Mr. Ganev is visiting Moscow together with Mr. Mikhail Nedelchev, deputy chairman of the SDS-affiliated Radical Democratic Party. The purpose of the trip is to get familiar with the new democratic structures in the country. Mr. Ganev believes that in the new conditions the democratic forces in the Soviet Union should play the role which the SDS had to perform in Bulgaria. In his view, there are extraordinary figures like Eduard Shevardnadze and Aleksandr Yakovlev in the Movement for Democratic Reform which invited the SDS delegation. Mr. Ganev described them as "leaders who rejected the communist dictatorship long before the termination of the activities of the CPSU." He does not rule out the possibility, however, that the CPSU may be replaced by a new organization of social democratic orientation which can take over its functions and attract many of its supporters.

Mr. Ganev conferred with Mr. Ivan Laptev, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and with Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze.

Civic Initiative Sobadzhiev on SDS Coalition

AU0210140591 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 27 Sep 91 p 6

[Interview with Lyubomir Sobadzhiev, leader of the Civic Initiative Movement, by Zhanet Dzhoneva; place and date not given: "Lyubomir Sobadzhiev: Conservative Leaders at Rakovski Street Do as They Wish"]

[Text] [Dzhoneva] Why did you quarrel with the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] Movement?

[Sobadzhiev] The National Coordinating Council should have at least partially "rehabilitated" the Civic Initiative Movement. Our request was that I (L. Sobadzhiev) take the place of Edvin Sugarev, who was nominated in Ruse, in the Sofia list. He himself suggested a similar swap but the National Coordinating Council would not go along with this.

[Dzhoneva] Milan Drenchev left after a row; the same is now happening with Civic Initiative. What is going on in the SDS?

[Sobadzhiev] At present at Rakovski Street, the conservative-minded leaders and conservative parties are calling the shots: Those are people who appeared on the political scene after they became convinced that their day for power was coming. There would not be anything

bad in this if they did not have the vices of the old way of thinking and, in the same way, as in the early days of the totalitarian past, did not set up Jacobin procedures in the National Coordinating Council among people and organizations that do not follow their advice.

The new leaders appropriate for their parties the right to speak for the whole nation. Recently, at National Coordinating Council sessions and in the mass media, those strongest in the SDS have been promoting the suggestion that movements, not organized on a party principle, do not have the right to exist.

[Dzhoneva] Does that mean that the SDS coalition is turning into the SDS party?

[Sobadzhiev] The SDS as a coalition can no longer exist. The three parties imposed a dictatorial manner. The division between the United Democratic Center, the Radical Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party is more formal than ideological. In essence, their leaders and teams are from the same generation; they think alike, and even their education is the same. This "triple alliance" is exercising a dictation that is killing the SDS.

[Dzhoneva] Will Civic Initiative leave the union?

[Sobadzhiev] The national conference will decide this at the end of October. All of our organizations believe that participation in the union is killing us as an organization. Perhaps a decision to leave will be taken.

IMF Said Pleased With Progress of Reform

AU0310085791 Sofia BTA in English 0656 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Report by Ognyan Branichev: "IMF Commends Bulgarian Authorities' Policy"]

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA)—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) approves of the economic reform launched by the Bulgarian authorities, judging by the organization's latest annual report. The IMF Executive Board sees the reforms implemented by the Bulgarian Government as a "sharp break with the past."

The report, which was released in Washington D.C. several hours ago, calls attention to Bulgaria's "large inherited disequilibria which, combined with the breakup of the CMEA system, left little latitude for phasing in stabilization and structural reform," according to the directors. For this reason, the IMF saw no alternative to the "ambitious budgetary targets" and "up-front measures."

In March 1991, eleven months after the country was admitted to the fund and one month after the start of the authorities' radical reforms, the organization's governing body approved the priorities and the rates of change and above all the urgent action to liberalize prices and the external trade and payments system. The IMF also took a positive view of the anti-inflationary measures and of the search of opportunities for prompt privatization and other structural reforms.

On September 20, 1991 the IMF board of executive directors gave the go-ahead to the granting of a third 70 million dollar tranche in a loan for the stabilization of Bulgaria's balance of payments. According to Mr. Emmanuel Zervoudakis, IMF resident representative to Bulgaria, this shows approval of the economic policy which the authorities have been pursuing so far and which they plan to pursue in future. Bulgaria will receive the last two 70 million dollar tranches of the loan by March 1992.

"The board commended the authorities for the progress already made but noted a long agenda of legislative and institutional changes that demanded further attention," the report says. "Board members cautioned that the larger state enterprises posed the biggest threat to the current programme."

Mindful of Bulgaria's obvious need for external finance, the board indicated its readiness to consider such requests in view of the scope of the current adjustment programme. Directors further noted that "the 1991 financing gap relied heavily on funds supplied by the group of twenty-four industrial countries and the World Bank."

Given the difficult reform process ahead, the board attached importance to the provision of a sizable social safety net, in Bulgaria.

In February 1991 Bulgaria introduced "current account convertibility" of the lev with restrictions on the amounts exchangeable for foreign travel. The country's foreign-exchange reserves were then at point zero but the authorities managed to circumvent the problem by introducing floating rates. Mr. Zervoudakis told reporters two days ago that this policy had yielded satisfactory results.

PODKREPA Reports Step To Curb Foreign Debt

AU0210103791 Sofia BTA in English 1020 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—A number of state companies are ready to make transactions thus covering portions of Bulgaria's trade deficit with Poland (300 million transferable rubles), Czechoslovakia (250 million) and Hungary (50 million), "PODKREPA" writes today.

The government has undertaken to allocate 1.5 billion leva from the budget to cover the difference of 2.45 leva per ruble at the hitherto prevailing exchange rate of 3.50 leva per ruble. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and the Ministry of Finance will coordinate offers for repaying the debt and will have to fix the exchange rate of the lev against the transferable ruble in some cases.

Finance Minister Says Inflation 'Under Control'

AU0210154091 Sofia BTA in English 1504 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)—The 31.4 per cent retail price index after the initial price explosion in February

and March and the 27.5 percent consumer price index show that inflation is under control, Finance Minister Ivan Kostov says in an interview for today's "PODKREPA."

According to Mr. Kostov, supply and demand are about to reach a balance. He also believes that the government made a mistake in succumbing to trade union pressure instead of carrying through the liberalization of prices, including fuel prices, in February. This triggered off inflation in June and September, according to Mr. Kostov.

"We hand down a delicate and unstable balance to the next government, it will not allow the parties to fulfil the minutest part of their election promises," Mr. Kostov says. Any indiscreet step can spark off inflation and shortages at the market.

High interest rate policy is effective in combating inflation, according to Mr. Kostov. One of its weaknesses—the quicker growth of short-term credits in comparison with investment credits will delay economic recovery. Criticism against this policy is unsubstantiated, because the companies' debts have depreciated fourfold, Mr. Kostov says.

The drop and stagnation in the economy are undoubtedly due to the disintegration of the CMEA, the transition to settlements in convertible currency, and the chaos in the Soviet Union, according to Mr. Kostov. Another group of factors includes the losses from the Gulf war, unpaid deliveries, lost or destroyed property and unpaid interests and principal mainly by Iraq. The third factor is the shrinkage in domestic consumption and the chaos caused by the elimination of the old economic structures.

In his capacity as minister, Mr. Kostov believes it is ungrounded to claim that the present coalition government has made fatal mistakes which could have been avoided by another more "competent" cabinet.

Russian Official: Trade Situation Difficult

AU0210142291 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 27 Sep 91 p 2

[Report by special correspondent Lev Kokushkin on interview with Ivan Kofanov, representative of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, in Plovdiv; date not given: "How Does One Trade With Russia?"]

[Text] Plovdiv, 26 September—To the question posed in the headline of how one trades with Russia, Ivan Kofanov, representative of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, answered concisely: It is difficult. In his opinion, the USSR's foreign debt will reach $75 billion toward the end of 1991, 80 percent of which will fall to the lot of the RSFSR. The situation is further complicated by the fact that next year, oil production in this republic will decrease.

"Foreign obligations, accumulated by the USSR, should be paid off by all the republics, Mr. Kofanov stated. However, no one knows what the USSR will look like in a few months' time. During the trade fair, I noticed that the Bulgarians are ready to have contacts with Russian enterprises. During the last two years, there has been a considerable decrease in trade with your country, but I hope that this will be end. We are changing Russian legislation and, in particular, that part that relates to the presence of foreign companies. In the past, Western businessmen laughed at the fact that to register companies in the USSR all that was needed was either 15 minutes or six months. Now this procedure will cost 2,500 rubles, but they will no longer have to hang around Moscow for months waiting for the respective documentation."

What will happen to the joint Sofia-Ivanovo and Krasniy Proletariy-Beroe companies, established six years ago with the blessings og Gorbachev and Zhivkov?

Their fate is not the most promising, he replied. Their production was based on Bulgarian electronics and precision engineering, which do not stand up to the competition of some of the Asian companies in the same field.

Great Potential in Agricultural Exports Seen

AU0210112691 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 27 Sep 91 p 2

[Report by Meglena Petrova: "After Reform, Some 10 Percent of Agricultural Produce Would Satisfy Market Need"]

[Text] If the agrarian reform is completed soon, just 10 percent of our agricultural produce will satisfy the needs of the domestic market. The remaining 90 percent could be exported, Minister Boris Spirov stated at a news conference on 26 September.

At the present level of consumption, the population has been guaranteed a sufficient quantity of meat, legumes for one year, and rice, including imported rice, for 10 months. However, if the demand is to be satisfied, about 100,000 tonnes of sugar must be produced. After processing the sunflower, there will be enough cooking oil for 13 months, Minister Spirov said.

The necessary amount of grain has been produced, but only 1,100,000 tonnes have entered the state reserve. Some 172 million leva from the budget has been allocated for premiums for the farms, where production costs will exceed the envisaged prices. The quantity that is needed to reach the 2,000,000-tonne mark will be imported but only at prices that are lower than the prices sought by the local producers, Mr. Spirov pointed out.

Dlouhy Supports Control Measures on Auction Money

AU0210093691 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Sep 91 p 1

["(sl)"-signed report: "A Dispute About Money"]

[Text] The decision made by the CSFR Government on 26 September that tasked the Finance Ministry with drafting a procedural regulation on revealing the origin of money spent at auctions, has, on the one hand, met with satisfaction and, on the other hand, with doubts about whether—and how—such a task can be implemented. Therefore, we asked Economy Minister V. Dlouhy to give us his opinion on this matter:

"I think that the issue of the kind of money coming into small-scale privatization is important. People are making considerable reference to it, and the government is obliged to discuss these signals. However, on the other hand, we have to consider whether such a measure is correct from the point of view of reform and, in the final analysis, from the point of view of our society's political transformation. Other issues involve whether control over the origin of money is technically feasible and demonstrable, or whether it should be linked to the taxation system. In connection with the latter issue, I must point out that such controls exist everywhere in the civilized world. It is apparent from what has already been said that the government feels it should in no way hinder privatization, but, at the same time, it feels it should respond to the signals it is receiving from the population. Meanwhile, it has tasked the finance minister and other government members with looking into this issue, with ascertaining what kind of measures can be taken, and with finding out what can be done within the framework of specific reform. However, this definitely does not mean that the government has decided to take steps that would smash reform and act against democracy's foundations. I personally see a solution to this matter in linking it with the taxation system."

Klaus Opposes Controls

AU0210093991 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sep 27 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus today said the Federal Cabinet's decision yesterday to investigate whether money being invested in privatisation was earned illegally is a mistake.

"I do not know any method of distinguishing in practice 'dirty' money from 'clean' money", Klaus told CTK. "It would considerably undermine confidence in the process of small-scale privatisation, and I think it was not a good decision".

Klaus was not present at yesterday's session of the Federal Government, when the ministers agreed to draw up within one month a regulation requiring documentation of the source of all money entering the privatisation of state-owned shops and services.

"If I had been there, obviously I would not have agreed with this view, and deputy (Finance Minister) Ivan Kocarnik, who represented me, also did not agree", Klaus said.

He added that the proposal was not part of the package of materials submitted to ministers in advance of the meeting so he was not able to voice his view beforehand.

KDH Opposes Coalition Parties on Havel Proposal

AU0210184091 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 27 Sep 91 p 16

["hri"-signed report: "The Christian Democratic Movement; Close to the Confederation"]

[Text] Bratislava—"We are not interested in this type of federation." At yesterday's briefing, this is how I. Carnogursky expressed the stand of the Christian Democratic Movement regarding the Civic Movement proposal on the referendum issue. He described the proposal as an essay on politics and paraphrased it, asking the question "Are you in favor of Masaryk's First Republic [1918- 1938]?"....

In response to a LIDOVE NOVINY question on which specific powers ascribed in the proposal to the federation are not acceptable to the Christian Democratic Movement, Ivan Carnogursky said that according to the Civic Movement proposal, only Lucnica [a Slovak folk dance group] and SLUK [Slovak People's Artistic Ensemble] would remain in Slovak jurisdiction....

The Christian Democratic Movement proposes that two questions be included in the referendum. The first would concern Slovakia as an internationally recognized state; the second would deal with the willingness of this state to sign a state treaty with another state—the Czech one.

As opposed to their coalition partners (the Public Against Violence movement, the Democratic Party, the Hungarian Independent Initiative), the Christian Democrats moderately reject [as published] the proposals included in the president's Federal Assembly speech. The Christian Democratic Movement does not consider the referendum to be the only feasible solution, and the proposed date of its implementation is, according to the movement, unjustified.

It was of interest that there is a consensus on the necessary number of deputies in the Slovak National Council (minimum of 91) regarding the question of the Slovak constitution. Deputy Andras emphasized that this does not mean a new coalition, as V. Meciar would want. According to Andras, it is only a purpose accord on the issue of the Slovak Republic constitution.

Ivan Carnogursky admitted that the Christian Democratic Movement's idea of the future constitutional arrangement is close to a confederation idea. The deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council did not answer, however, when LIDOVE NOVINY asked what the difference is between the confederation as understood by the Christian Democratic Movement and by the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia. He only observed that what counts is not the name but the content.

[Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak on 27 September on page 1 adds that the Christian Democratic Movement stand "opposes the stand of the other coalition partners in form, but this difference of opinions on one problem does not threaten the viability of the coalition."]

Slovak Deputies Explain Agricultural Fund Vote

AU0210120291 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 28 Sep 91 p 7

[CTK report: "Why Did They Not Vote?"]

[Text] Prague—"Deputies from the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS], the Slovak National Party [SNS], and the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL] support price subsidies from federal budget resources for the purchase of agricultural surpluses," declares a statement signed by Martin Kontra, chairman of the HZDS Deputies' Club in the Federal Assembly; Jozef Olej, chairman of the SDL Club in the Federal Assembly; and Marian Vrabec, chairman of the SNS Club in the Federal Assembly. In it they explain why the proposal for the approval of the Federal Assembly Presidium legal measure of 5 August 1991 on establishing a federal market regulation fund in agriculture was not passed by the Federal Assembly. "Deputies from these parties did not vote for the legal measure because once again—as was the case several times in the past—the decision involved placing considerable financial resources in the hands of federal bureaucracy. The prohibition on majoritarianism did not apply to their distribution, thus national interests could not be protected. This measure conceals the fact that the federal finance minister or, as the case may be, the Federal Government have—even without this fund—the possibility of releasing a sum kept in reserve directly into national market regulation funds," continues the statement. In conclusion, it refers to the fact that the government has been aware of the problems associated with purchasing agricultural surpluses since the beginning of the year, but has not dealt with them. "In an attempt to avoid a discussion on agricultural policy in the legislature, it initiated the establishment of a fund through the Federal Assembly Presidium during the legislative recess."

Klaus Talks With Kohl Affected by Sudeten Issue

LD0310082491 Prague CSTK in English 2152 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Bonn Oct 1 (CSTK) Czechoslovak Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus, chairman of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), told CSTK today his talks with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl were affected by the alleged statement by Egon Lansky, Czechoslovak foreign ministry spokesman, about Sudeten Germans.

The statement was attributed to Lansky by the daily "OBCANSKY DENIK" today which carried an article in the form of an interview with Lansky.

Later today, Lansky said in a statement for CSTK that the article in "OBCANSKY DENIK" contains a number of inaccuracies, "which culminate in the following sentence: We are not concluding a treaty with representatives of Sudeten Germans, but with the German Government which, in spite of the great pressure from Sudeten Germans' organisations, has come to the conclusion that what happened to the Sudeten after the war, meaning their transfer, served them right".

Lansky said he would never make such a statement because this is not what he thinks.

Klaus said Kohl got the information about the alleged statement right before their meeting. Kohl was surprised by it and most concerned, Klaus said and added the first reaction was it might block the work on the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-German treaty.

Summing up his one-day visit to Germany, Klaus said the main topic discussed was the development of contacts between the ODS and the German Christian Democratic Union (CDU) of which Kohl is the chairman.

In Cologne, Klaus met with Heinrich Weiss, president of the German Industry Union (BDI), for talks on opportunities for German enterprises in the process of privatisation in Czechoslovakia.

In a press release on the talks, Weiss expressed the hope that disputes between the Czech and Slovak republics (over the coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks in a common state) will not harm the good position of Czechoslovakia in the world.

Weiss said it would be paradoxical if political and economic borders were erected in Czechoslovakia at a time when Europe is being integrated.

Lansky Denies Sudeten Remarks

LD0110224791 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Prague (DPA)—Egon Lansky, spokesman of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry, has denied sensational statements on the Sudeten issue, and has affirmed acceptance of Czechoslovakia's guilt in the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans.

The independent Prague daily 'OBCANSKY DENIK' today published an interview with Lansky. It says that the Bonn government had, in the view of the spokesman for the Ministry, become convinced that the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia following World War II had been legal. Hence the issue of property had also been been excluded from the planned German-Czechoslovak neighborliness treaty.

Lansky said he was "horrified" about the reporting of the interview. Lansky told DPA that he had never made statements of this kind, either privately or as spokesman of the Foreign Ministry. Rather, "on countless occasions" he had expressed the opposite view. On the other hand, the author of the article maintains that Lansky's statement had been reproduced word for word.

"Particularly because I was interned in a concentration camp, I have always worked for reconciliation between our two peoples", said Lansky. He is "unhappy" about this publication, because he accepts Czechoslovakia's guilt concerning the expulsion. The article is "untrue from the very first word". [passage omitted]

Czech Government Approves Draft German Treaty

LD0310070191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 2200 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The Czech Government discussed in the presence of Foreign Ministry officials and an expert from the faculty of law of Charles University the draft treaty between the CSFR and the Federal Republic of Germany on good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation today. After a detailed examination, the government expressed agreement with the draft. The government stressed that it supports fully the section of the treaty's preamble that says that the Czechoslovak state has never ceased to exist since 1918. In the interpretation of the nullification of the Munich Treaty, the government proceeds from the reality that what this involves is the expression of the invalidity of the treaty from the very beginning. In this connection, they discussed the possibility that property claims will be made. The Czech Government expressed its disagreement with the federal draft bill on Czechoslovak state railways and discussed several draft agreements with other states.

Havel, Mitterrand Sign Friendship Treaty in Paris

LD0110123491 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] France—In Paris today, Presidents Vaclav Havel and Francois Mitterrand signed a treaty on friendship and understanding between the two republics. The treaty confirms the validity of the 1944 Czechoslovak-French declaration on the nullity of the Munich agreement from its very beginning, and the pledges which both countries have made in the framework of the Conference on Security and Coopertion in Europe.

France pledges by the treaty to support the development of close relations between Czechoslovakia and the EC. The treaty has been concluded for ten years and its validity will automatically be extended for another five years if one of the sides does not denounce it within the agreed period.

Talks Dispel Misunderstanding

LD0310092791 Prague CSTK in English 1755 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Paris Oct 1 (CSTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel's talks in France helped dispel the misunderstanding which burdened relations between the two countries over the past weeks, Havel's spokesman Michael Zantovsky told journalists today.

He was apparently referring to recent French moves to block progress on talks on EC association status for Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary over the issue of farm import quotas.

During his one-day working visit to France, Havel confirmed Czechoslovakia's interest in French investment, Zantovsky said. He added French partners do not regard the relatively poor results of French companies in penetrating into Czechoslovakia as discrimination, but believe they will have to be more adroit and vigorous in the future.

Up until now, more successful in establishing themselves in Czechoslovakia have been German companies.

The Czechoslovak and French presidents, Havel and Francois Mitterrand, agreed that Europe should intervene in the Yugoslav conflict and send armed buffer corpses [as received] to the country. Mitterrand praised Czechoslovakia'a interest in taking part in the initiative, Zantovsky said.

He also told journalists Havel stressed the need for integrating central and east European countries into the European structures. This could help blunt rampant nationalism in these countries, he added.

Havel, Dienstbier Visit France, Meet Leaders

WA0110181691

For reportage on the visit by President Vaclav Havel and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier to France, including reports on their talks with French President Francois Mitterrand; Pierre Beregovoy, minister of state for economy, finance, and budget; and Culture Minister Jack Lang, please see the France section of the 1 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Keleti, Research Official Discuss Defense Changes

LD2909134291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0445 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Studio interview with Defense Ministry Spokesman Gyorgy Keleti and Dr. Imre Fulop, Defense Research Institute researcher, by unidentified announcer in Budapest; from the "Morning Dialogue" program—live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Hungarian Defense Ministry reckons that the Yugoslav crisis will be protracted, Lajos Fur told Radio Hungary on 26 September. The defense minister also said that, when working out the new Hungarian defense concept, they will confront—or rather, will have been confronted—with lasting political uncertainty in the region. This is why, even if it sounds a bit morbid at first, Hungarians regard the Yugoslav civil war as a sort of typical example. Therefore, new principles for organizing the Army are necessary, the minister said. Gyorgy Keleti, the Ministry's spokesman, and Dr. Imre Fulop, Defense Research Institute researcher, are in the studio.

Has the nature of uncertainty being confronted in the region and the ensuing, concrete tasks with regard to the Army emerged precisely?

[Keleti] The defense concept was not shaped on the basis of the Yugoslav situation. However, as a result of one year of work, it has been discussed by the government in its first reading. Presumably, it will go to the National Assembly in the coming months.

We would like the National Assembly to approve the principle of the country's long-term defense concept on the basis of national consensus. However, there is no doubt that the current situation could be a sort of test. If we say that the country could be directly or indirectly endangered in certain cases, and we are now confronted with indirect danger in the Yugoslav situation—that is, a serious conflict, such as the one in Yugoslavia, has developed in our region—then a certain preparedness of the Army and the introduction of preventive measures are necessary.

[Announcer] Mr. Fulop, in such a situation—if we regard current events, in Romania or Yugoslavia, for example—theoretically and practically what should—or could—a new military strategy be like?

[Fulop] Regarding the events, this strategy should serve the most effective handling of the unfolding crises. In this case, the main task of the apparatus necessary for handling the crisis—thus, of the appropriate Army structure and the Army's activity—is one of prevention. This means that it is in a certain degree of preparedness, to avert dangers that, in connection with the crisis, might possibly threaten the country's territorial integrity, its sovereignty. This does not mean concrete military measures, since it would be conducive to eliciting a possible military reaction from the other side.

[Announcer] However, it was said not long ago that creating a Hungarian rapid deployment force would also be necessary in Hungary. Is this part of this new defense strategy?

[Keleti] The journalists misunderstood slightly the concept of rapid deployment force and what we would consider necessary. We, the military leadership, thought that a force would be necessary that could be quickly transferred from one part of the country to another, or a force that could be drawn together very quickly from various barracks and could be concentrated like a military force. The Army's current distribution does not meet the requirements we would like it to meet, namely to ensure a defense capability from all directions. I would like to recall that, stemming from the existence of the Warsaw Pact, when the enemy image was envisaged from the West, a considerable proportion of our military formations are located in Transdanubia—that is, there is a dislocation that is not necessarily appropriate for the coming years. However, I must add that this defense concept will not be realized from one minute to the next, since it has a considerable financial aspect. This means that, with regard to the transfers, it may take until the middle of the decade to implement the appropriate regrouping of the formations and to equip them with modern technology. A further four-five years is necessary for us to be able to guarantee supplies of military technology.

[Announcer] In the given political constellation of the East-Central European region, when more than once the words of Hungarian politicians, officials, events in Hungary are misconstrued or are not interpreted as they occurred, won't our military strategy plans be seen by the countries neighboring Hungary as a sort of unfriendly measure?

[Keleti] The defense concept is being worked out not just in our country. It was approved and publicized recently in Czechoslovakia and Romania, and such issues are being dealt with in the Soviet Union. This means that since the Warsaw Pact has ceased to exist—and to date only a united Warsaw Pact doctrine or concept had existed—each country is making its own national doctrine. I might mention, as a good example, that Czechoslovakia, our northern neighbor, where a considerable proportion of the Army was on Czech territory in the previous period because the German border of the former enemy was over that way, has been carrying out considerable regroupings this year. Forces that were there previously are being transferred to Slovak territory.

However—and this is essential—a cooperation agreement has come about between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, between the two ministries, which means, for example, an obligation for both sides to inform one another about such transfers, thus to create a form of trust whereby these transfers do not take place in secret; they are not transfers with hostile intentions. Inasmuch as such a thing occurs, the other side should be able to inform us as soon as possible, and we should inform

them. Thus, it should be possible to take any possible preventive measures on the basis of political grounds. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] In practice, what does this new military strategy or defense concept mean for the Ministry? What weapons? What branches? Will there be cutbacks? Or will the Army's forces increase?

[Keleti] The proposal we made to the government—presumably, this will go to the National Assembly in the coming weeks or months with the government's agreement—is that there should basically be two Armed Forces' branches in Hungary: Hungarian Air Defense—this should be the most important—and the ground forces—in cooperation with Air Defense, through which they should be able to guarantee the country's defense. For this, the necessary technical conditions must be created. Unfortunately, I must say, frankly, that this is not a cheap thing. An aircraft of the type we would like to purchase toward the end of the century, whether it is a MiG-29 or Tornado or an F-16 U.S. aircraft, amounts to a sum of about $20 million. In the case of one aircraft, no matter what exchange rate I use, even the black market rate, means a value of about 1.5 billion forints. The Hungarian Air Force needs not one but 80-100 aircraft. Thus, within 8-10 years, we must spend some 15 billion forints if parliament shoulders these factors and commitments solely to replace the Air Force's fighter planes.

[Announcer] Is it possible to formulate a long-term defense strategy while events in the region are changing minute by minute? Please answer briefly.

[Fulop] The defense strategy must, under all circumstances, be a long-term one. It must be suited to handling the dangers stemming from various types of crises. We believe that the concept which has been shaped here is suited to this.

[Keleti] Its overall ascertainments are long-term, but life can produce situations in which change is necessary regarding small-scale circumstances.

[Announcer] Gyorgy Keleti and Imre Fulop, thank you for the conversation.

Industry Minister Views Oil Trust Privatization

LD0110152691 Budapest MTV Television in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] The aluminum industry, one of the three large industrial trusts coming under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Industry, has already been privatized. From today, the OKGT [National Crude Oil and Gas Industry Trust] will also cease to exist, and later this year it will be the turn of the National Electrical Industry Trust as well. We learned this today from Minister Peter Akos Bod, who also explained how the OKGT will continue starting tomorrow:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Why did the transformation of the OKGT into a limited company happen so quickly?

[Bod] A plan was prepared and fortunately it was followed. What we are talking about is an exemplary, well-organized transformation, where a great deal is at stake. This is perhaps the largest undertaking of the country.

[Correspondent] How large will the assets be that the limited company will handle?

[Bod] It is difficult to estimate because the value of the assets belonging to this undertaking are around 200 billion forints and we must explain that the production, refining, and retailing units were retained in what, starting tomorrow, will be called MOL RT. [name as heard, expansion unknown]

[Correspondent] What does limited company mean in this industrial sector?

[Bod] We have to get used to the fact that the most important foreign oil and gas companies are now present in Hungary—all the important international companies are present and they are competing for Central Europe, competing for the Hungarian market. This Hungarian undertaking must be sufficiently strong, strong in capital and well managed to face the competition. We do not wish it to be monopolistic, and there are all the legal provisions for this company not to inherit from the past the old OKGT monopoly. [end recording]

Official Expects Industrial Decline Until 1992

AU0210104991 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 91 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Balazs Botos, deputy state secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, by Jozsef Peter; place and date not given: "Constraints Resulting From the Change of Markets"]

[Excerpts] In the next three years, the main directions of industrial and trade development will be determined by the development concept prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. This program assumes market economy conditions and, therefore, it does away with the state's role as a guardian. To what extent do material processes correspond to the ministry's expectations? We interviewed Balazs Botos on these issues.

[Peter] The change of structure and the change of markets are the two cornerstones of the industrial and trade policy concept. What are your ministry's results in these areas?

[Botos] Some considerable changes have taken place in both areas, but there is a basic difference; namely, that in most cases, the developments in structural change were forced by the change of markets and were not created by deliberate policy. Structural change consists of two basic elements: a regressive stage, when the production of certain goods has to be discontinued; and a positive stage, that is, the development of a new product. [passage omitted]

[Peter] By what percentage did industrial production decline in the first half of 1991, and to what extent does this decline correspond to your ministry's concept?

[Botos] Originally, we expected a 20- to 30-percent decline in production in 1991. So far, this expectation is more or less justified by production processes. According to the half yearly figures, we had an approximately 20 percent decrease, and this figure is expected to be near 30 percent in the second half of 1991. The major problem is that this decline mainly affects two major industries: engineering and light industry. The role of engineering is most important for technical reasons because, as is well known, modern industry cannot exist without properly functioning engineering. The decrease in light industry's production is dangerous for employment reasons. Chemical industry shows a much more favorable picture, because there was only a minimal decline in most of its branches and sales returns exceeded last year's figures. The construction material industry, mining, and electric energy industries are in a very difficult situation, although their results were largely foreseen. As for material processes, there are two areas where results did not follow plans. It is a favorable phenomenon that our exports are better than expected in spite of the well-known closure of Soviet markets and decline in production. The other phenomenon is negative; that is, that unemployment is increasing more rapidly than expected. [passage omitted]

[Peter] Two points of view have crystallized on loss-making enterprises: According to one, these enterprises should be helped to overcome the difficulties they have found themselves in while others say that market forces must be allowed to prevail and the bad ones should be allowed to fail. What is the opinion of your ministry?

[Botos] Hungarian economic policy uses all the tools prescribed by a classical market economy: We use uncontrolled prices, we reduce subsidies, we are striving to create a convertible national currency, state-owned enterprises are being privatized, and inefficient factories are closing. At the same time, we also have to see that classical methods cannot be used immediately after a 100 percent central planning by the state, because that would have serious consequences. Therefore, in our view, the emerging market forces have to be mingled with government coordination during the transitional period. More than one-third of state-owned enterprises operate at a loss but, obviously, they cannot all be closed down overnight. We need to aid enterprises that lost their markets overnight through no fault of their own but through having to work with a completely different price system all of a sudden, and where it can be shown that they do not produce unmarketable products. [passage omitted]

[Peter] The production decline mainly affects large enterprises. How much of an alternative are the small- and medium-sized enterprises?

[Botos] A well-functioning and efficient industry cannot exist without small- and medium-sized enterprises but, at the same time, a well-developed industry cannot exist without strong and large enterprises, either. The truth of the second half of this sentence comes from the technical qualities of certain industries. [passage omitted] In a market economy, small enterprises also operate by attaching themselves to a large enterprise. Therefore, hundreds of small enterprises can thrive next to large ones.

[Peter] At the beginning of our conversation, you mentioned that industry was progressing largely according to plan. According to your calculations, how much longer will this decline in industry last? When can we expect those certain favorable processes to prevail?

[Botos] We attempted to draw up various scenarios on this issue in our industrial and trade concept. According to the version that we think most probable, the decline of industrial output will probably continue until the middle of 1992. Stagnation will start in the second half of 1992, and a perceptible upward trend will start from the beginning of 1993. [passage omitted]

MDF Leader Views Ties With Hungarians Abroad

AU3009091291 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 26 Sep 91 p 4

["E.A."-signed interview with Zsolt Zetenyi, representative of the Hungarian Democratic Forum; place and date not given: "Bishopric in Komarom, University in Kolozsvar"]

[Text] Together with 12 other legislative representatives, Zetenyi Zsolt has formed a group called the "Imre Miko Circle for Hungarians Living Outside Our Borders." We asked the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] representative about the reasons behind the creation of this group:

[Zetenyi] Our aim is to uphold relations with Hungarians living outside our borders. Given that we are legislative representatives, we would like to achieve this by using legislative means and expressing our opinion on bills. For example, we are studying very closely the regulations on grants for ethnic Hungarians studying here.

[MAGYAR NEMZET] Why did you decide to form your group now? These problems have existed for decades.

[Zetenyi] Even before the National Assembly's formation, I thought that a new committee should be created, a committee dealing exclusively with the affairs of Hungarians living outside our borders. Indeed, the Constitution determines our responsibility in this area. This concept failed to materialize because of a certain fears and prudence, and even in the MDF faction, there were too many careful people. In other words, the concept is old, but we have only succeeded in implementing it now.

[MAGYAR NEMZET] Is the group only made up of MDF members?

[Zetenyi] No, but admittedly, there are no opposition members in our ranks so far. There are practical reasons for this. First of all, the center of the group is made up of a circle of close friends, and secondly, we would like to know about the activities of the Secretariat for Hungarians Outside Our Borders, the Office for National and Ethnic Minorities, the Danube Region Institute, and the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We think that as governing party members, we are in the best position to gather information.

[MAGYAR NEMZET] Those countries that have a sizable Hungarian ethnic minority often stress that we do not guarantee the same rights for national minorities living in Hungary as those enjoyed by Hungarian ethnic groups living in the CSFR and Romania. Consequently, you should also deal with national minorities living in Hungary if you want to improve the fate of Hungarians living in our neighboring countries.

[Zetenyi] Of course. Nevertheless, the principle of reciprocity is often rejected.

[MAGYAR NEMZET] What do you mean?

[Zetenyi] Rights corresponding to internationally recognized norms apply to all national minority groups, but the ethnographic and geographic characteristics may differ, as may the degree of assimilation. For example, we would like to see universities for ethnic Hungarians in Kolozsvar [Cluj] and Komarom [Komarno], Slovakia. We would also like to see a bishopric for Hungarians in Komarom, but at the same time, we cannot build a university for ethnic Slovaks living in Hungary. Even though the rights are identical, statistics show that 600,000 ethnic Hungarians live in Slovakia (the estimated figure is actually 800,000), but only 16,000 people in Hungary claim to be ethnic Slovaks—the real figure may be 110,000, and they live in scattered areas. Naturally, the situation of national minorities living in Hungary has to be improved, but we should be aware of the fact that it is not by referring to this that we will obtain any significant results in our neighboring countries.

[MAGYAR NEMZET] Would you give us an example?

[Zetenyi] Hungary has two functioning bilingual Slovak-Hungarian high schools. If we relate this to the number of Slovaks living in Hungary, the number of Hungarian-language high schools in Slovakia should be multiplied by 10....

Alliance Leader Kis Decision to Resign Reported

LD0210201791 Budapest MTI in English 1621 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)—President of the opposition Alliance of Free Democrats (AFD) Janos Kis, speaking to the press here today, confirmed the news on his intention not to run for the post at his party's November assembly.

His decision to resign is partly due to a survey conducted by the AFD on the party and its electorate recently, the liberal politician said. The survey has proved that the circle of AFD supporters has diminished to a lesser extent than thought by the general public but Kis said he started to feel uncertain about the AFD being able to realize its goals. In such a situation, he said, leaders of parties that are open for new ideas have to step down.

Among the reasons for his resignation, Kis listed the fact that he is not a member of parliament and does not wish to become one. He expressed his view that a potential governing party can be headed by a person of such convictions only over a transition period.

Neither Kis, nor AFD faction leader Ivan Peto wished to comment on the news according to which Peter Tolgyessy is to replace Kis as party president. They, however, stated: Whoever will head the party, the AFD will remain a consistent opposition and will not approach the Hungarian Democratic Forum.

Spokesman Welcomes EC Decision on Meat Exports

LD0210091291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1300 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Hungary finds it advantageous that the EC foreign ministers made possible the increase of Hungarian, Polish, and Czechoslovak meat sales to the EC countries. [Foreign affairs spokesman] Janos Herman said that following the announcement it is believed that the preparation of the associate agreement will be speeded up. The foreign affairs spokesman described it as a step forward that the west European countries widened the sphere of authority of the negotiating delegation, but he added that the details of this have not yet been officially announced.

France changed its earlier veto because it was promised that the meat surplus originating from eastern Europe will be given to the Soviet Union as aid.

Defense Aide Views Budget Cut Effects on Forces

PM0210113091 Katowice TRYBUNA SLASKA in Polish 25 Sep 91 pp 1, 7

[Interview with National Defense Vice Minister Bronislaw Komorowski by correspondent Witold Pustulka; place, date not given]

[Text] [Pustulka] You are responsible for supervising the instruction and direction sector in the Polish Army. How is it possible to look after a soldier's morale when you spend 3,000 zloty [Z] less per day on his upkeep than is spent on the upkeep of a prison inmate?

[Komorowski] The news that was recently published in all the popular press, claiming that the so-called "daily ration" in the Army amounted to Z16,000 as opposed to the Z19,000 per day that it costs to keep a prison inmate, was well off the mark. The average daily food expenditure per person in a prison is much lower. A working prisoner merits around Z9,000, while a soldier is entitled to the basic rate of Z13,400, plus a variety of extra allowances, which together can amount to 40 percent of the basic rate. Of course, this is not to say that the situation regarding this aspect of Army expenditures is satisfactory. We are experiencing the same sort of troubles that the whole country is undergoing now and that follow from the country's overall budgetary situation.

[Pustulka] How will the budget cuts affect the Army? Will the soldiers be given worse quality food, or will they be allowed less home leave?

[Komorowski] For the duration of the current budgetary crisis, we have adopted the overall principle of protecting the people. This, because they constitute our capital, which must be preserved until such time as the Army can also take advantage of the improving economic situation. Consequently, we intend to look for opportunities to economize in the areas that are not directly involved in our men's daily life. First, we will restrict the purchase of equipment—albeit with a heavy heart—and we will also stop the accumulation of reserve stocks. There will be fewer field maneuvers and practical training exercises—though, unfortunately, these cuts will reduce the attraction of military service.

We also want to find opportunities to be economical within Army structures themselves and in the new principles of Army operations. I am thinking here of the decision to get rid of a proportion of the barracks, training grounds, and other facilities now deemed superfluous in the light of the new defense doctrine and the state's defense requirements. We will retain only those facilities that are essential for the operation of the Polish Army in its new shape. We will implement more strictly the principle of local placement of military service recruits. It is nothing short of absurd to see a considerable proportion of servicemen forced to traverse the country from end to end in order to join their families on their home leave. Many young men from this part of the country, that is, Silesia, do their army service in garrisons situated in locations hundreds of miles away, such as Olsztyn, the Baltic Coast, or Zielona Gora. In the future, as I have said already, the principle of placing military service recruits locally will be observed much more stringently. We can then expect to see other benefits of this scheme, apart from the strictly financial advantages. Young men who carry out their army service closer to their home territory can also be expected to feel much closer ties with the region in which their army unit is stationed.

[Pustulka] The issues that we have discussed here still give a somewhat unclear picture of the overall design of the new model for our Army. Am I right in assuming that the plans—which were much in the news recently—to set up a professional armed force in Poland are destined to remain in the sphere of wishful thinking?

[Komorowski] The vision of a professional armed force is attractive for the majority of our career servicemen. It is, however, worth remembering that only three countries in the world maintain a professional armed force: the United States, Canada, and Britain. Other countries throughout the globe have army structures based predominantly on servicemen doing their national military duty. Nevertheless, our vision of a professional armed force remains a possibility; however, we must first step up the professional standards of the military force that we command at the moment.

[Pustulka] We do not have a large army contingent here in Silesia. All the same, we still note local problems associated with the existence of military structures and operations. Residents in parishes adjacent to the Mierzecice military zone complain that their lives are unacceptably disturbed by the noise levels generated by military aircraft, especially on night flights....

[Komorowski] In that particular case, it is not possible to move the Air Force unit in question to another location. Mierzecice airport is used for both military and civilian purposes. The "airport nuisance" phenomenon is not restricted to Poland but is a worldwide problem. It is, moreover, a problem that is difficult to solve, though the extent of the disturbance can be reduced. We are, for example, considering restrictions of flight times and also precise settings for flight paths and altitude over built-up areas, and so on. These questions are complex enough to call for a more comprehensive specialist discussion with the participation of competent delegates of the Air Force and Air Defense Force and also representatives of the local communities. Such a discussion could, for instance, be organized and broadcast by the Katowice Television Center.

Admiral Appointed Head of Military Intelligence

LD0310043891 Warsaw PAP in English 2146 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 2—Rear Admiral and to date head of the defence minister's secretariat Czeslaw Wawrzyniak has been appointed head of the military intelligence service by Minister of National Defence Vice Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk.

Under the program of the Armed Forces administration reform, the service is to replace the 2d general staff board and be directly subordinated to the future civilian minister for national defense.

According to a reliable source, the decision may be seen as an attempt to keep control over that crucial service by Minister Kolodziejczyk who is likely to assume the post of the head of the general staff in the new structures.

30 Polish MiGs Found in Danish Scrapyard

LD0310102291 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] There are 30 Polish MiG combat aircraft lying in a Danish scrapyard in the locality of (Hadsund). The discovery was made by councillors from Katowice who were visiting northern Denmark to get acquainted with waste disposal methods. Some of the MiGs still had some of the instruments fitted. None of the Danes wanted to reveal how they got there. The proprietor said that he is expecting another consignment soon—this time of 600 [number as heard] Polish aircraft.

Wyszkowski Criticizes Walesa's Leadership Style

LD0210190991 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1—Krzysztof Wyszkowski, co-founder of Independent Trade Unions in Poland and member of Lech Walesa's election committee during the presidential campaign warned in an article published in the latest issue of the Tygodnik Solidarnosc weekly against an alternative structure of power emerging in Poland, which he described as the "supreme authority of Mr. President's favourites". (This is the first text against the president published in this weekly considered as pro-Walesa).

The author also expresses a view that the forthcoming parliamentary elections will be successful for Walesa since it can be expected that a new Parliament composed of many small groupings will be weak and divided which can lead to a total domination of the Belweder team.

"What can be felt now will become obvious after the elections," opines Wyszkowski stating that Polish political life is controlled by a triumvirate formed by persons closest to the President—Wachowski, Drzycimski and Father Cybula, while "prime ministers, ministers, Sejm and senate speakers, party leaders will form the lower court circles."

Wyszkowski charges further that the future Parliament will work obediently to the president's order since "there is no real public opinion in Poland which has no independent media of public communication" whereas "economy is controlled by government cliques and mafia groups."

Wyszkowski also accuses President Walesa of passively watching the prestige of the Polish Republic collapsing and of waiting for the fragile structure of Polish democracy to fall apart which would make him remain alone on the scene as the only man who can save Poland.

Stressing that Lech Walesa is too clever and cautious to offically accept dictatorship Wyszkowski points out that lack of political elites, divided parliament and unavoidable economic crisis will eventually put dictatorship in his hands and he will be able to say again: "I did not want it but I must".

Party X Motion Sent to Constitutional Tribunal

LD0210191291 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] A motion from the Party X National Electoral Committee directed to President Lech Walesa has been submitted to the Constitutional Tribunal. The motion ascertains compliance of the State Electoral Commission's guidelines with constitutional clauses concerning principles for election to the Sejm and Senate. In a letter to the chairman of the Tribunal, Secretary of State (Mieczyslaw Pachowski), head of the president's cabinet, reported that the president had not found substantive reasons for justifying his submission of a formal motion.

A letter from the president's cabinet to the plenipotentiary of the Party X National Electoral Committee, (Lech Radwanowski), stated that the president did not possess the legal basis to question or check decisions made by electoral commissions or court judgments. It also pointed out that the justification of the Party X motion did not indicate which specific decisions [word indistinct] of the State Electoral Commission were contrary to constitutional rulings. The motion was sent by Lech Walesa to the Constitutional Tribunal because, as the president stated, of the sociopolitical context of the case and the circumstances [word indistinct] in their entirety.

Agriculture Minister on Crop Status, Adaptability

LD0310043591 Warsaw PAP in English 2224 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Poznan, Oct. 2—Farming Minister Adam Tanski said on Wednesday that Polish agriculture showed considerable ability to adjust itself to the new economic situation and succeeded in preserving high production level this year.

Speaking to newsmen on the eve of the opening of the Polagra '91 international agro-industrial fair in the western city of Poznan Tanski said that crops of potatoes and grains are fairly good this year, those of vegetables and fruit grow remarkably, and the crops of sugar beet are also expected to be good.

Referring to the prospects of exports of farm produce to Poland's eastern neighbours Tanski said the Polish Government will give guarantees to the producers and exporters of foodstuffs. Talks on possibilities to increase exports of farm produce and foodstuffs will be also conducted during the Polagra fair in Poznan.

Walesa Receives Hungarian Defense Minister Fur

LD0210201191 Budapest MTI in English 1904 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, October 2 (MTI)—Discussing East-Central Europe's political and military situation, and analysing the current sources of danger, Hungarian Defence Minister Lajos Fur met President Lech Walesa in Belvedere Palace today.

Walesa emphasized the importance of cooperation in security, regarding the dangers and complications stemming from the Warsaw Treaty dissolution between the Visegrad triangle (Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland).

The West is extremely passive in security issues, feels Walesa, saying the time was ripe for the politicians' consultations to be replaced by concrete decisions.

Referring to his previous proposal for setting up an international peace-keeping force in the region under the aegis of the United Nations, Walesa emphasized steps should taken to prevent the escalation of the current hotbeds of tension into fullblown armed conflicts.

The president highly appreciated achievements in, and prospects of, Hungarian-Polish military cooperation.

Concluding his visit to Poland, Fur returned home in the evening.

Fur Comments on Talks

LD0310030391 Budapest MTI in English 1932 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, October 1 (MTI)—On the second day of his visit to Poland, Hungarian Defence Minister Lajos Fur was hosted by the high command of the Navy in Gdansk. After laying a wreath on the monument of the Heroes of Westerplatte, Fur visited the Navy's museum ship and the Warsawa destroyer. Returning to Warsaw in the evening, the minister met journalists.

"We have surveyed our achievements and tasks in cooperation. We have been given an insight into the everyday life of the Polish Army, and have obtained direct information about the problems which we also have to face," Fur said.

The minister denied the rumour that the two countries had reached a concrete agreement on the joint purchase of weapons, including aircraft. He said cooperation would rather have long-term prospects, on which talks were being held on expert level. "It would be more economical for two or even three countries to buy weapons together. Hungary would especially need defensive fighter planes. The necessity of buying new fighter planes is underlined by the recent developments in Yugoslavia as well," the minister said.

Fur said he was sure that the agenda of the forthcoming summit of the Visegrad triangle in Krakow would include security issues as well.

Visit by Delegation of Lithuanian Poles Reported

AU0210105091 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Sep 91 p 7

[M.N. report: "Of Poland and Lithuania in Warsaw and Vilnius"]

[Text] "The Polish Government has done everything in its power to improve the situation of Poles in Lithuania," says Jan Sienkiewicz, chairman of the Union of Poles in Lithuania. A delegation of Lithuanian Poles arrived in Warsaw on Thursday and was welcomed by, among others, Janusz Ziolkowski, secretary of state in the Presidential Chancellery. The delegation also met the Polish press at the headquarters of the "Polish Commonwealth" Society.

One of the biggest problems of the Polish community in Lithuania is the question of Lithuanian citizenship, said the members of the delegation. The Union of Poles in Lithuania believes the Poles over there should take up Lithuanian citizenship because it gives them the right to vote, the right to compete in elections, the right to own land, and the right to receive back property that was nationalized after the war.

Lithuanian Poles are worried about the plans to expand Vilnius, which could break up the close-knit Polish communities in the area and lead to an abolition of the five Polish voting districts in existence.

On Thursday the delegation attended a meeting at the Foreign Ministry devoted to Polish-Lithuanian relations. Jacek Czaputowicz, director of the Consular and Emigre Department in the Ministry, said that the next round of Polish-Lithuanian talks on the subject of a joint declaration will take place in Warsaw on 3 and 4 October. Czaputowicz said that Lithuania's reluctance to recognize the unequivocal ethnic minority rights, which in Poland's opinion should be contained in the declaration, is not so much an expression of bad will as a sign of Lithuania's ignorance of European regulations. Czaputowicz was asked to comment on a remark by President Landsbergis that he, Czaputowicz, has no authority to conduct negotiations. "I respect President Landsbergis, and I will not say anything about the leader of another state," said Czaputowicz. Asked why President Landsbergis had not met President Walesa while stopping over in Warsaw on his way back from New

York, Czaputowicz replied that such a meeting might have been provided a false impression of Polish-Lithuanian relations.

On Thursday, the Polish faction in the Lithuanian parliament issued an appeal to the Polish community, asking it to take up Lithuanian citizenship. The Polish deputies also want the Polish community to take active part in the process of privatization.

Polish-Lithuanian relations are becoming an increasingly controversial topic in the Lithuanian parliament. Vilnius has said that Lithuania is ready to consider appointing a Polish-Lithuanian parliamentary commission to deal with the problems of the Polish minority.

Byczewski Receives Slovak Council Delegation

LD0310043391 Warsaw PAP in English 2312 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1—The visiting delegation of the Slovak National Council, headed by Chairman Frantisek Miklosko, met on Tuesday with Polish Foreign Vice Minister Iwo Byczewski on the situation in Central and Eastern Europe and cooperation between Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The Slovak visitors held talks with Secretary General of the Democratic Union (UD) Piotr Nowina-Konopka who stressed Poland's will to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the Czechoslovak state regardless of its future shape.

Ursu Reports to Parliament on Disturbances

AU0210161191 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1032 GMT 30 Sep 91

["Report Presented by Interior Minister Doru Viorel Ursu" at the joint Parliament session on recent unrest following the miners' strike, held in Bucharest on 30 September—live]

[Text] Messrs. Presidents, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As you well know, practically until last Saturday evening, we had to cope with some extraordinary events in the capital city. In practical terms, in yesterday's first meeting of Parliament, we managed to produce an important number of documents that we placed before you; at the same time, I believe that we must allow for some time to pass, even a short period of time, for all the issues connected with this material to be clarified.

However, allow me—because, I repeat, I will shortly present our viewpoint, as it now stands on the basis of information available to us thus far, and I am also prepared to answer any question you may have—to confess that I want to dwell again, quite briefly, on two aspects that have a great psychological and moral impact: the fact that the press today—I will not name any papers—wrote that a peaceful citizen was shot dead on Saturday night and that Ministry of Interior vehicles fired balls and other sophisticated objects at the people, causing many victims among them. The truth is that the only fatality all day Saturday was a gendarme who was burned to death when fire bombs were thrown at him while he actually represented the state authority invested in him by you, parliamentarians—This is totally irrational and raises a number of questions from the start.

Then, there is another thing that is my personal problem, but allow me to dwell on it now: I have learned that you can never condemn and accuse before you investigate. However, I came here, having been accused of treason and of a premeditated attack on your institution. I believe that this most sacred institution must ensure the right of everyone—man or institution—to first present his own position, and that all accusations must be backed by clear evidence. I know that the Ministry of Interior, regardless of whether those who currently make up its leadership stay or depart, is attached to the values of democracy.

Concerning the events in Jiu Valley: Along the rail route, Petrosani to Bucharest, and particularly in Romania's capital city, the Ministry of Interior's large and regular units, subunits, and individual bodies fulfilled their duties in particularly complicated circumstances. The following aspects contributed to the complexity of the situation: The fragility of the structures of a state in the making; the complex process of creating our legislative framework, which poses so many problems, particularly for you, as you must be well aware; the unprecedented virulence and dangerousness of the actions committed against the state institutions, individuals, and physical property; and the reduced manpower of our units [word indistinct]. However, the situation of the already undermanned units and bodies of the Ministry of Interior was aggravated by the placing on reserve duty of certain troops of the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior—and I wonder how it was that this attempt was undertaken just at this time? [commotion]

It is a fact, and we must speak about it, namely, about the quality of the equipment available to us for reinstating public order. The virulent and dangerous actions undertaken against state institutions by more than 16,000 miners and by thousands of individuals occurred in successive waves, with large shock groups (?of people) aimed at vulnerable points of the targets defended by the forces of order. The aggressors were armed with sharp cutting objects, chains, hoses with metal heads, and axes; during the attacks, they used stones, bricks, Molotov cocktails, and explosives. At the same time, after the class of the military that had completed military service had been put in the reserve, the number of gendarmes was reduced by more than 39 percent of their previous strength, which was already less than required.

In other words, we were practically operating with a deficit of 50 percent of the troops. Of the material that the military personnel of the Ministry of Interior can use to prevent and neutralize aggressive actions of persons who seriously disturb public order and peace, our people are equipped with shields, rubber batons, and tear gas. We refrained from opening fire so as not to jeopardize the lives of many people, even though the law—a law on the organization and course of public gatherings, voted by Parliament and published in the MONITORUL OFICIAL of 25 [month not given]—clearly indicates that a guard, a soldier, or a representative of the order-keeping forces, who is vested by the state with a mandate and is put there to defend state institutions—for this, in each country, and it seems that even the NEW YORK TIMES—not our press—wrote that our forces behaved and used what the U.S. order-keeping forces would have also done. [sentence as heard]

Following an analysis of the prevailing situation and of the options available to the Ministry of Interior units, and in view of the complex elements—which I have probably burdened your attention with, but I felt that they had to be explained—the Ministry's leadership and general staff went on alert on 24 September, around 2015 hours, after news reached us about the intention of some 5,000 Petrosani miners armed with sharp objects—many of whom were behaving as if under the influence of alcohol—to go to Bucharest.

The leadership cadres of central and territorial units in Bucharest were called to the respective headquarters. I ordered that steps be taken to prevent the departure of trains from Petrosani and later to halt them along the route to Bucharest—which was actually a technical problem, since the safety of rail traffic in general was jeopardized. As a matter of fact, I am not the one who should give an account on this issue, as it is not something within the realm of the

Ministry of Interior. However, rail traffic was seriously affected everywhere, and the railway staff of all stations were in serious danger as they tried to prevent the arrival in Bucharest of the trains from Petrosani that had practically been hijacked there.

In order to supplement the deficit of gendarmes and policemen in Bucharest, we brought in people from the provinces. I immediately ordered that 1,186 policemen and cadets and 862 gendarmes from the neighboring counties should proceed to Bucharest. However, that weakened our position in the respective counties.

When it became quite apparent that the arrival of the miners could not be halted, I placed all Ministry of Interior units on intervention alert at 1902 hours on 25 September 1991, after, I repeat, we had ascertained that the miners' movement was proceeding in an anarchic and violent way and was in total violation of law and order.

In the morning of 25 September 1991, we distributed from central storage depots all existing means and materials required by the order-keeping forces, including protective shields, slings, and rubber batons, and we took steps to bring in more such equipment from the provinces.

I have cited all these details so that you can picture for yourselves the conditions in which the Ministry of Interior units and cadres had to operate. Regarding the organization and fulfillment of missions, I have here a list of measures taken to ensure the necessary cadres and police cordons at the most important state buildings and institutions. I rather believe that a presentation of these details, which you can have on request, would take too much of your time now.

Regarding the evolution of events, at 1447 hours on 25 September, a massive column of some 5,000 miners—that is, the first force [word indistinct]—reached the government building and stopped at the police cordon situated at approximately 70 meters from the target. During their stay there, some 2-3,000 people also appeared in the square; these individuals actually resorted to all kinds of instigation, in preparation for an attack on the building. The miners were quiet until 1600 hours, when they started putting pressure on the order-keeping cordon and pushing it toward the building. After some 15 minutes, they began their attack, along with other demonstrators. The order-keeping forces that had been pushed back, together with the other forces inside the building, responded with tear gas in order to repel the attackers, and at 1625 they managed to reform the exterior cordon at the sidewalk near (?Carucior Street).

Continuing to throw stones, large groups of attackers then began to halt various vehicles circulating in that area—well, how good it would be if, in such situations, people avoided areas affected by such violent events on their way to work.... [commotion]

[Dan Martian, president of the Deputies' Assembly] Please, gentlemen.... Please, let us create conditions for Mr. Ursu to be able to continue his report in normal circumstances... If the report contains ideas that some might disagree with, well, questions can be raised and statements can be made later—provided we allow him to present his report. [further commotion] Please....

[Ursu resumes speech] Around 1655 hours, reserves consisting of the free shift of Brigade No. 3 of gendarme battalion No. 3 were brought to the government headquarters, and around 1830 hours some 200 conscripts and paratroopers joined the defenders. In the meantime, the crowd continued to throw stones, bricks, other objects, Molotov cocktails, and explosive materials. The forces from the Cimpina Noncommissioned Officers School and the police reinforcements brought in from the country, including those of the Police Academy, managed to regroup around 1845 hours. To create the necessary forces for the deployment action, two harassing operations were launched from the two sides of the building.

Around 1900 hours, at the same time as the action of the brigade in charge of ensuring public order and quiet, which concentrated its movements and intervention in the Ilie Pintilie, Paris, and (?Luigi) Zamfirescu streets, the forces deployed inside the building managed to drive away and disperse the rioters. The action then spilled over into the neighboring streets Ana Ipatescu, Victoria, [word indistinct], and Buzesti streets, until 0230 hours, after which the forces of the Ministry of Interior managed to regroup and organize their system of protection.

Ultimately, we believe that at the most difficult moments of the crisis we managed to redress the balance of power in favor of the action to clear the building, and we reduced the damage to property endangered by the fires started by the attacks with Molotov cocktails. Some of the equipment used by the order-keeping forces was damaged and destroyed, and several cadres and conscripts were injured, some of them very seriously. As I have already said, one of the defenders of the government building eventually died.

I can present to you the plans for the defense and for the deployment of the forces that we had at the Deputies' Assembly. [commotion, Martian asks for quiet]

In keeping with the potential of the guards that were there, as well as at other institutions of importance to the proper functioning of the state, the commander of the respective institution decided that the guarding of the building—at a moment when the route that a massive and aggressive column was going to take was not certain—should be ensured through cordons that would retreat behind the Metropolitan Building and that those cordons should include conscripts belonging to the guard of the building and conscripts of the Ministry of National Defense who came to our aid.

Likewise, starting from the corner of the building and along the parking area, we were assisted by a few troops from the Gendarme Training Center in Cimpulung. The only problem was that a column of miners and demonstrators, which we estimated to include over 13,000 people, appeared

in the alley at the foot of the hill leading to the Parliament, with two trucks moving in front of them.

I want to affirm before you and to explain clearly that, the moment the column started off from Victory Square, there were clear plans on how to rely on the troops who were inside and to bring from the outside only mobile reserves that were available to us, and we had to keep them somewhere in a centralized way. At that moment, along the route that we only suspected, there were many other targets. And I think it is known that we succeeded in bringing in the first mobile forces before they arrived—I mean, before the column travelled up the route to the Senate. But the Senate was itself an institution that was in great danger in those moments. Could we guarantee that the Senate would not become the target of their attack when we did not know-...[commotion]

[Dan Martian] Please, dear colleagues; I call on you again, let Mr. Ursu express himself, present his report, and describe the measures that were taken and the factors that inspired those decisions. If you have critical observations, you will have an opportunity to express them later. But first allow him to read his report and state his viewpoint.]

[Ursu resumes] ...said that we have documents that are available to you. In those documents, you can clearly see the clear order of the Interior Ministry leadership to the effect that all the forces that we could group should move as quickly as possible to reach the target and ensure the defense, first of the inside and then of the outside of the Deputies' Chamber, in the shortest time possible. This order was clear and firm. These forces arrived at around 1520 hours—I am talking about the intervention detachments of the Gendarme Brigade No. 11. After they were deployed, an attempt was made to enter the building from behind. The group that succeeded in entering the building consisted practically only of those who succeeded in making their way through what turned into—and we know it—the complete encirclement of the building here from all sides. Only approximately 40 shield carriers led by Major Popa (?Lica) managed to enter the building.

Virtually, the (?entire bulk) of the aggressors were interposed between them—meaning between the group that, nevertheless, succeeded in entering the building and those outside who came to their assistance—and prevented continuous coordination with the rest of the detachment arriving from the outside.

An attempt was made to deploy the conscripts who had entered the building in the interior corridor in front of windows, when these windows were already under attack from the aggressors. This was the moment when an officer—who had entered together with this first group and who was attacked [word indistinct], manhandled, and forced to his knees and who—you know about these scenes, the axe was raised above him—informed the commander of the subunit who had succeeded in entering the building that, if they did not withdraw, an unimaginable aggression would follow. As a matter of fact, people who were there are living and exist, they are here, and can testify before you. In effect it meant that if the withdrawal did not start, if there was one single shield carrier left, a crime would be committed and fire would be set to [word indistinct].

In any event, that is the moment when we lost control of the situation. We could chose between two variants. Either a regrouping—because (?we were not running); the cars that you saw coming out of the yard were protected so that they could not be set ablaze, and they withdrew into the neighborhood to continue to provide the necessary forces and thus establish a certain balance of forces here. This was aimed at freeing a building that was already penetrated.

But I beg you to think about it. What was happening at the moment of the attack from the outside? What happened with those who were here inside the building? The whole time we were under this pressure, including receiving news about the trains that were bringing them; they were just coming and coming, and their moving toward Bucharest could not be stopped, precisely because of the mortal danger in which they put the personnel in charge of stopping the trains.

As you well know, and the documents will prove it, we sent here all the forces that we still had available, and we were waiting to see what was the best thing to do: to choose the best possible moment to force the deployment, or to trust in the potential of your police to be able to save themselves and, thus, practically avoid loss of life. Why did we continue to stay there? Because, if a direct physical aggression involving loss of life could still begin, then, in any event, there was nothing else but to face it with a total confrontation that would involve all forces present.

There is another point. Do not forget that this was not the first time that a column that began in one particular direction turned around. And it was not the first time that after the miners left, other forces began to attack, set fire to things, and committed aggression. This is—and I can state it with greatest responsibility—the reason that we kept these reserves around the building and moved them later. It was very difficult at any given time and with a small number of soldiers to ensure a constant presence everywhere, because there was a war going on here. There was a war then—no matter what you believe or what you know. We could not—and this remains to be seen—avoid any such dysfunction. It is a pity that it occurred precisely here. However, precisely because of that, I beg you to examine—because you found yourselves in the hot core of these events—just what could have been done.

In conclusion, permit me to affirm that, if today we still exist as an institution, I believe that it is also to the credit of the way the Ministry of the Interior forces have behaved.

And because I do not know whether I will have another opportunity to say this, I should like to affirm that we had good cooperation with the conscripts of the Ministry of Defense and received from them assistance that we really noticed, assistance in accordance with the law.

I believe that at the moment these are a few opinions and a point of view, and I affirm that, if you give us the opportunity, we will be able—I believe that there is a real chance now that in a few day's time we will be able—to examine, analyze, verify, and draw the proper conclusions from these events, and much more quickly than has been done so far, because we know that investigations and commissions take a long time to come to a final conclusion. We will not do this on the basis of momentary feelings and impressions but by coordinating all the information that is available.

Thank you.

Government Cabinet Meeting Examines Riot Damage

AU0210182591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1739 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—Petre Roman's cabinet held a sitting Wednesday, October 2, at Victoria Palace, to examine the report of the minister of economy and finance, Eugen Dijmarescu, on the direct damage caused by last week's events. Excepting the damage in Bucharest, Craiova, Petrosani etc., 320.5 million worth of direct damage were reported. Mr. Dijmarescu added, that in consequence of the miners' riots, Romania has entered an international "penumbra cone," and hundreds of thousands dollars worth of credits were postponed sine die.

The report also mentioned that damage in the Jiu Valley amounts to more than 125.5 million lei. In addition, about 107.5 million lei were spent for the maintenance of mine galleries over the days the miners did not work. The Romanian Railway Public Corporation reported 6.1 million lei worth of damage.

The World Bank postponed a credit of 300 million dollars, that was to be granted for the structural adjustment of Romania's economy and the convertibility of the national currency.

EC, IMF and states such as Japan, Switzerland, Canada, Austria, Sweden, etc. put off the granting of credits to Romania totalling 450 million dollars.

Press Views Consequences of Miners' Riots

AU0210163591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1308 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—"How can the West look at us otherwise than with horror and disgust after what happened?" writes "ADEVARUL" in its editorial on the consequences of the fourth "mineriad." "But to lament ourselves is of no use. To overcome the present state of resignation presupposes a lucid and earnest evaluation of what happened. That is why it seems immoral to use the misfortune of this country in the political game, in the fight for power."

Petre Roman and his cabinet fellows try to accredit the false impression that on September 25 the accord with the Common Market was ready to be signed, that the EEC and Romanian representatives were sitting at the same table, that the World Bank had already opened the credit line and the trains with relief were at the border and had to turn back. But we all know that this is not true and we know why," "ADEVARUL" stresses," a differentiated treatment in comparison with the other Eastern countries, obstructions to our admittance to various European institutions and organisms." "What keeps foreigners at a distance is not only the outburst of violence but also the atmosphere of anarchy caused by the government's incapacity to ensure the functioning of the institutions of the state of law, to guarantee the security of citizens and of private property, a normal course of the economic and social life."

"ROMANIA LIBERA," making a balance-sheet of these nightmarish days stresses: "The first and most important fact for those who still believe in future was that the communist coup failed. Nevertheless Romania's isolation on an international is deeper. The population is even more exasperated, violence used as a political weapon deepens even more social wounds, the list of crimes opened on December 22 grows, the electorate estranges itself from the phantoms of FSN [National Salvation Front] promises... The strategic withdrawal of Petre Roman does not absolve him of the common responsibility together with the other members of his team and of the permanent participation in the chain of lies inaugurated in December 1989."

"A dumbfounded country witnesses the great fair of national politics on the ruins of a demolished economy, terrified by the winter that is to come and by the huge costs of a reform which has actually not begun," writes in its editorial "TINERETUL LIBER." "The world looks at us again like at a nation systematically refusing to meet its own history... If the premier lost his bets with the Romanian economy, the president lost his big bet concerning the consensus and the quiet for which he got so many votes. But the recent events might have a beneficial effect: The opening of this abscess which infests the country's body, the calming of the waters so often troubled in only 20 months of post-December existence."

The FSN daily "AZI" writes that "democracy in Romania is now, after the miners' putsch, at a crossroads, at a decisive moment: Either law is observed and it has its say we all obeying it (and those who have attacked the country will have to answer for it) or it is just an empty word and we will continue to crawl in the dust of humiliation, moral and economic chaos."

"DREPTATEA," the National Peasant Party paper, opines that the certitude of the precipice in which Romania is now is the solution to take it out. Any ailment once diagnosed is almost cured. And the disease from which the Romanian people suffers is known: communism."

Maramures Miners Postpone General Strike

AU0210113791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1013 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 2/10/1991—Pursuant to the decision of Romania's Parliament to set up a special parliamentary commission to analyze on the spot the miners' working and living conditions in the Maramures mine field, the Steering Bureau of the League of Mining Trade Unions in Maramures decided to postpone the general strike.

Romania Mare Protests Communist Coup Allegations

AU0210114491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1000 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 2/10/1991—"To assess today before the whole country that in Romania there was a communist putsch prepared by several malefic parties and organizations with branches in the armed forces is a stupid phantasmagoria which places Romania's Parliament in an embarrassing position," reads a protest sent to ROMPRES by "Romania Mare" party. "It is for the second time in the last few months that under chaotic political circumstances the extreme right forces in Romania, monitored from abroad, vehemently demand the outlawing of the party with the purest national orientation which has not taken part in any street demonstration, in any meeting, and whose manifestations of so far have been only of historical inspiration."

Likewise it is assessed that the attacks on "Romania Mare" party could be explained by the fact that "it inconveniences those who plot for the enfeoffment or division of the country by superstate international bodies."

In another communique, the Steering Committee of "Romania Mare" party protests against the fact that the Romanian Television has denied Mr. Corneliu Vadim Tudor the right to answer Mr. Gelu Voican Voiculescu's accusations.

Roman on Need To Defend Stability, Unity

AU0210192391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1904 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—It is high time that we defend the country's stability and unity like the apple of our eyes. They can guarantee Romania's future, ex-Premier Petre Roman said on Wednesday, October 2. This stability can only exist in democracy, in freedom, he added. That's the key point. Everything that counters the course towards democracy and reform must make room to the new spirit, to those who want, from the bottom of their hearts, that changes be made, for Romania's good, but who might not freely make them, who were hindered in their tasks by the ones who have succeeded to place themselves close to power, after the December 1989 revolution. That was unavoidable. We cannot believe that everything can be changed the day after a revolution, or in a year's time, by an economic reform. The past (regime) tried to change the human being, with his qualities and sins, into a device blindly obeying orders, into an instrument in the hands of those who had absolute powers and made use of them, ever more ruling, against faith in God. That is what we inherited from the recent past. This past must be straightly condemned. We really can build something that can last. It is time now to say this truth and start on a new road. Every government, irrespective of the way it is formed, cannot govern in confusion, in lying. Every government has the duty, especially in the present circumstances, to show the world that there is no other way for Romania, except that of resuming, as soon as possible, its place in Europe, a place it got by great sacrifices and tireless fighting in the well-know year 1918. Romania proved then that it is a great nation, capable to be democratic and modern. Deep reforms followed then, and an image was built of a country, Western in fact, not only by its Latin origin and Christian faith, but also by its respect for the freedom of creation, and a strong love of its people, concluded the ex-premier.

Assembly Debate Over Constitution Reported

AU0210172991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1628 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—The Constituent Assembly, debated, Wednesday, October 2, three articles of Romania's draft constitution, on the freedom of expression, the right to information and the right to education.

About 30 amendments were analysed, to the article referring to the organic law on the freedom of expression. After minor changes, all paragraphs were endorsed.

The articles on the right to information occasioned hot debates. A proposal was made that a paragraph be added, stipulating that public radio and television posts must correctly inform the public and give access to all important political and social groups. The positions of the parliamentarians who took the floor, representing the

National Liberal Party, the National Salvation Front, the Christian-Democratic National Peasant Party differed. As several parliamentarians considered that the amendment needed further analysis, the decision was taken that the vote be postponed.

The commission for drafting the constitution received 50 amendments, 32 on the right to education. About 20 of them were discussed in the October 2 sitting. Some of them were withdrawn, and therefore, were no longer submitted to vote. Some others were rejected by the Constituent Assembly.

Stolojan Comments on Talks With Iliescu, Mission

AU0210165291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1559 GMT 2 Oct 91

["Political Life: Statement of Prime Minister Designate"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—Present at the Cotroceni Palace, where he had two round of talks with President Ion Iliescu and attended an interview with the U.S. ambassador, Mr. Theodor Stolojan, the prime minister designated with the formation of a new government, told journalists: "There are several things to be said. And there are several certainties. First of all, the fact should be underscored that this country has a government, led by a prime minister, and until the Parliament approves of the new government, it shall exercise its mandate. Therefore, this government, which exists, will continue to fulfill its attributions.

"My task is to conduct talks with the political parties in search of a government formula to meet with the approval of most of the parties. On my second interview on this aspect with the president of the republic he informed me—and I was very glad to hear that—that the wish expressed during the talks with all the political parties was to continue the democratic process in this country and build the market economy we all want. From here on my mission is simpler as for as the future governing programme is concerned since we have general consensus. As a matter of fact, we could not accept anything but such major objectives. At the same time, my mission is delicate, so to say, as I realize that looking for a formula to meet with the broadest possible consensus is not an easy task. Yet, this is the task I have to fulfill at present."

Referring to the scheme of the future governing programme, Mr. Stolojan said: "We should point out from the very beginning that the Parliament approved a governing programme, a programme that we should continue. The problem facing me at present is: First of all and starting from an analysis of the causes behind the events that occurred (in Bucharest) we should try and find solutions to remove some of these causes, which are of an economic nature, without jeopardizing the achievement of democracy and the transition to a market economy. And I should like to repeat that these are targets without which I would not dare to commit myself to such a task."

In connection with the process of further applying the reform and the privatization plan, the prime minister designate said: "I must apply the laws that Parliament endorsed. Therefore, things in this area are very clear. We have a state of law and we like to say that but this is something we must translate into fact. I believe that as long as we have laws we must apply them. This government, which, as you know, has a limited mandate, that is until the general elections, must show full responsibility for everything that [is] done in this country and for everything that must be done from now on."

Stresses Continued Reform

AU0210214491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1913 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—I have accepted my nomination as prime minister firmly believing that we can possibly take no other course than that of continuing democracy in Romania and implementing the economic reform as much as we can till the general elections. These are the fundamental goals we aim at while taking this way, stated Mr. Theodor Stolojan, premier designate of Romania at a news conference under way at Victoria Palace.

I should like to reassert what President Iliescu said during his consultations, namely that I am not a member of any political party and I have no intention to become a member of any of them likewise, I do not intend to make my activity a political capital or anything of the kind. I mean I have no intention to be a candidate for the future elections. The task I have to fulfil owing to my nomination by the president as prime minister, that is to propose a new government following consultations, is particularly complex.

Today in the morning I had a long talk with President Iliescu to learn about the content of the discussions he conducted with the political parties' representatives. I also talked with FSN [National Salvation Front] national leader Petre Roman.

Tomorrow I shall start talking with the other political parties. It is hard for me to specify a date when these talks come to an end, but I intend to do this as quickly as possible so as to forward the parliament the new government's formula.

I wish to underline that I agree in no way with the ones who oppose the reform, who contemplate a comeback to various kinds of mechanisms and instruments of the centralized economy as a means of taking this economy out of the crisis. Such a thing cannot be operational in our days and, especially, in the perspective of Romania's wish to integrate itself into the international community, stated the premier designate of Romania.

Answering the journalists' questions Mr. Theodor Stolojan showed that he was designated to that office since he was an independent candidate apt to meet with the approval of most of the political parties. Our course can be but the initial one based on the two major values: Democracy and the market economy, said Mr. Stolojan.

The price liberalization strategy agreed upon before November 1, 1990 must be furthered coherently, the premier designate underscored adding: Fixed, controlled prices are an economic aberration. You cannot impose fixed prices and leave expenses at random.

In connection with the text signed by Romania's President Ion Iliescu and Jiu Valley miners' leader Miron Cosma, the premier designate showed he would observe the measures agreed upon by the government and the miners' trade unions. "The question is that not only miners have hardships and it is not only they that are discontented with the social cost of the transition to a market economy. With us the only applicable solution is to find a way so as to make this cost of transition bearable. To loose the economy to a bullish inflation means in fact its disaster. A balance should be struck as regards inflation in Romania," stated Mr. Stolojan specifying that "only by continuing to apply the reform can we faster come to such conditions that provide for the recovery of the economy in this country."

Mr. Stolojan showed in a first stage he intended to take social measures in correlation with the salary-price equation and with the problems raised by the supply with bare necessities this winter. He also called attention on the fact that Romania was in a rather delicate and difficult situation as regards foreign resources.

Roman Urges Stolojan Support

AU0310124591 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] The chief of the current cabinet and national leader of the National Salvation Front, Mr. Petre Roman, met this morning at Victory Palace with press representatives from Romania and with foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest.

At the very beginning of the news conference, Mr. Petre Roman emphasized that the prime minister designate had been proposed and supported by the National Salvation Front and by its national leader. Characterizing Mr. Theodor Stolojan, he emphasized that the latter belonged to the main group of reformers in the Roman cabinet who have, thus, contributed to the reform with the competence and the courage needed for this tough and difficult road.

On this occasion, Mr. Petre Roman appealed to the journalists who were present in the hall to assist the new cabinet that is going to be formed, explaining that, thus, they would actually support the reform process and the achievement of democracy in Romania.

Mr. Petre Roman then answered the numerous questions asked by the journalists.

Barladeanu Backs Stolojan

AU0310103291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0934 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 3/10/1991—"I must tell you that the fall of the Roman cabinet gives me no satisfaction because I did not want a spectacular, or even a dramatic fall, said inter alia the president of Romania's Senate Alexandru Barladeanu in an interview with the ROMPRES correspondent accredited to the Parliament. I would have liked a normal change of government, as it happens in any democracy. But circumstances were different. I surely do not accept that governments be changed under street pressure. Today there are the miners, tomorrow there might be the dock workers, the day after tomorrow there might be the wood cutters and so on and so forth. This is inadmissible. But I said a long time ago that Mr. Roman must give up his seat to a national unity government since the problems confronting the country are by far too many for a single party and a single leader. All the constructive political forces, all the political forces represented in Parliament must rally to govern and set the country afloat again. All have the right and all have the duty to take part in the country's recovery.

As regards the stand taken by President Iliescu in settling the government crisis, the political crisis in general Mr. Barladeanu is of the opinion that he did what could be done under those circumstances. The situation was very tense and I think that Mr. Iliescu chose the solution which at that moment was, maybe, the only one possible. As for the new premier I do not know him well but I know he is a very good expert. His great advantage is that he actually worked in ministries, that he does not come from a university chair or a research institute. And this is a great advantage. Certainly, he has no political experience but maybe he has political relations unknown so far and which will emerge now. Nobody knew about Mr. Petre Roman that he had political qualities but his way of governing has proved that he has these qualities.

Mr. Barladeanu stated he was willing to give all his support to the new premier. He specified that his attitude towards the reform had not changed. I agree with the reform but I think that its pace is forced. This is the key to divergencies, Mr. Barladeanu said. Certainly, as far as the privatization law is concerned there are two or three provisions in principle I did not and do not agree with. But one thing must be clear, nobody can be against the reform since there is no other way. We either return to the old system or go ahead on the road on which all civilised countries go. There is no third way, he said.

UDMR's Domokos on Stolojan

AU0310084291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1947 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—I think it is incorrect to assert that the government was toppled by a putsch in Bucharest, stated to the national news agency "ROMPRES" Mr. Geza Domokos who participated for the UDMR [Magyar Democratic Union of Romania] in the consultations on the settlement of the government crisis. I consider that was a riot, a strike, an accumulation of things that reached a climax, said the UDMR president.

Referring to the new premier Mr. Geza Domokos stressed that the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania adhered to the Romanian president's option. I know Mr. Stolojan as a good expert, a balanced person. I think he will be closer to society, will be able to conduct a more open, a more sincere dialogue with people and will forsake that infallible attitude shown more than once by the resigned prime minister, highlighted Mr. Geza Domokos.

As for UDMR readiness to help the new cabinet, the collocutor said: We shall discuss with the new premier about the new government's composition. He opined that UDMR was ready to offer solutions especially for the Ministries of Education, Culture and Justice.

MER Supports Stolojan

AU0210165991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1318 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—"We will strongly back the new prime minister, because in our view a financial expert is the best qualified to take the economy out of its deadlock. Dolphi Drimer, vice-president of the Romanian Ecology Movement [MER] told ROMPRES. We also think that no matter how long this government will stay in office, which we put at six to 18 months, transition from an almost one-party cabinet to a national unity cabinet is progress toward democracy.

On the other hand, I appreciated ex-Prime Minister Petre Roman's brightness and dynamism, Mr. Drimer pointed out. We were impressed by his patriotism at the Cotroceni [presidential seat] meeting when he returned his mandate in unusual circumstances, which he accepted. As ecologists we are confidently looking to the new premier's support to solve big ecological problems which have multiplied of late.

Ratiu Favors Neutral Government of Technocrats

AU0210165191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1300 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—We believe that the only way to bring in stability and credibility at present is by creating a government of technocrats, of experts and a neutral leadership to organize elections as soon as possible, Ion Ratiu, leader of the parliamentary group of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party, told a "ROMPRES" writer showing that was his personal reaction to the appointment of a new prime minister.

Romania's number one problem is the serious economic situation, Mr. Ratiu said adding that on February 26, 1991 Mr. Petre Roman had set forth a programme that was more or less identical in its main points with everything he himself upheld in the presidential election campaign of 1990. However, Mr. Ratiu said, I knew at that very moment that Roman would not be able to translate those fine ideas into life as he did not have the necessary credibility nor was he able to secure the stability the Western world wants to see before showing confidence in Romania. We must achieve a radical reform of industry, we must eliminate the loss-making part of industry, we must recycle economic activities and, since we have no domestic capital, we must necessarily create the atmosphere and conditions in which the foreign capital will massively enter the country, Mr. Ratiu also pointed out.

IBRD Grants $150 Million Emergency Loan

AU0210114091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1019 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 2/10/1991—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] has given Romania an emergency loan of 150 million dollars for the rehabilitation and improvement of health care. It is the second loan Romania is to receive in 1991 from the IBRD, after the 180 million dollar one meant for technical assistance and imports of essential spare parts.

All in all the loan the IBRD has decided to give Romania stands at 754 million dollars. As part of this amount, installments are planned for technical assistance in infrastructure—24 million dollars, for agricultural development—100 million dollars, for the structural adjustment of the economy—300 million dollars.

There is a credit arrangement between Romania and the International Monetary Fund, worth one billion dollar, of which 598.78 million dollars were given so far, including 346.78 million dollars for financing compensations and contingencies. Likewise, the first 87.36 million dollar installment was released, of the three ones that are to be given in the third and fourth quarters of 1991 contingent upon the meeting of the terms agreed with the IMF. That loan was perfected for a five-year period.

The G-24 too, decided to give Romania financial assistance, based on a loan agreement between the EEC and Romania, to sustain the foreign payments balance and consolidate the country's hard currency reserves. The loan is worth 500 million dollars and is contributed to the non-EC states of the G-24, as well as by other countries affiliated to the group.

The loans given to Romania by the European Bank of Investments, totalling 94.85 million dollars, are meant for the achievement of the financial contract between the Renel—the National Electricity Company and the European Bank of Investments regarding the project of thermoelectric power plant rehabilitation.

Fota Reiterates EC Negotiations Will Continue

AU0210190991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1815 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—During a meeting in Bucharest on Tuesday, October 2, with economic agents from all over the country, Constantin Fota, minister of trade and tourism, said the postponement of negotiations with international economic and financial bodies did not necessarily mean a suspension of negotiations and the fact that the EEC delegation's arrival in Bucharest was put off did not virtually mean a renunciation of cooperation with Romania.

"We can say," Mr. Fota said, "that we have to do with just a matter of time and, to the extent to which the reform process continues as consistently international bodies will be interested in further negotiations with our country." [sentence as received]

Daily Views Economy's 'Financial Blockage'

AU0210165791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1315 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—Financial blockage has brought Romania's economy in the doldrums daily "ADEVARUL "says, emphasising that there is hardly an enterprise that is not haunted by the spectre of bankruptcy today. Every enterprise is a debtor. The merry-go-round of payment arrears is maddening and total indebtedness (including debts reported from 1990) is now put at 800 billion lei, more than the worth of the country's industrial production.

Attempting an answer to the question as to whether the problem was foreseeable, the newspaper says: Yes, it was, and its roots should be sought in the very structure of the economy where many loss-making enterprises were propped up by budget subsidies before price controls were lifted. It was therefore predictable that inefficient enterprises would not be in a position to pay all their debts when subsidies are cut and eventually end up in a mess. However, the newspaper shows that this is not the problem. The real problem is that not only heavily subsidised economic agents have gone under, but also others who managed to make ends meet, says the daily which shows that since November 1990 when price deregulation started, every enterprise has been trying to make three times more money than before to cope with a similar price rise. But one's own capital remained unchanged, because after stocks were appraised, the balance between old and new prices (of some 50 billion lei) was evenly split between the state budget and enterprises which used the money to repay part of their losses. The needs covered by credits have grown fourfold while credits should have grown 400 percent with inflation running at about 300 percent. In reality, with credits limited to 15 percent, every enterprise was barely left with about one-quarter of its cash needs. The remaining three quarters built up a backlog of payments, says the newspaper which winds up its analysis showing that in that case, larger credits would not have led to inflation-fuelling money printing because the would have been backed by production on which money had already been spent. It's rather the limits to credit that bring unwelcome effects.

Environmental Talks Held in Giurgiu With Bulgaria

AU0110210491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1543 GMT 1 Oct 91

["Communique of the Ministry of the Environment"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 1/9/1991—A Bulgarian delegation, headed by Prime Minister Dimitur Popov met on September 30 in the Romanian Danube Port of Giurgiu, with a Romanian delegation, led, in the name of the Romanian premier, by the Minister of the Environment Valeriu Pop.

Romanian-Bulgarian relations were surveyed, in the field of the protection of the environment, and special attention was paid to the situation in the Giurgiu-Ruse area. The two delegations agreed that:

—A bilateral convention on the protection of the environment be concluded in Bucharest on 7-8 October 1991, when Dimitur Vodenicharov, the Bulgarian minister of the environment pays a visit to Romania;

—The EC "PHARE" proposals be accepted of financial aid to solve the problems of the Giurgiu-Ruse area and the Romanian-Bulgarian border zone;

—A Romanian-Bulgarian governmental commission be created, to survey the implementation of the measures and programs established.

On the occasion of Dimitur Vodenichiarov's visit to Bucharest, joint programs of measures will be endorsed, together with their methodologies, regarding the Giurgiu-Ruse area.

The position was also discussed of the Bulgarian party expressed by the Bulgarian mass-media last week, as concerns the pollution of the zone of Ruse. The Romanian party specified that the installations at Giurgiu did not work last week, and therefore the source of that pollution was not on the Romanian bank.

The Romanian minister of the environment will go next week to Ruse to present the position of the Romanian party as regards this issue.

Iliescu Rejects Communique on Zhelev Visit

AU0210114191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1037 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 2/10/1991—In the interview he granted on October 1 at Cotroceni Palace to Soviet, French and Yugoslav journalists President Ion Iliescu specified: The communique sent by the Bulgarian side in connection with the postponement of President Zhelyu Zhelev's visit contained a great inaccuracy. I could not understand the real motivation as it reads that the visit is postponed because of the events in Romania and the ecologic situation in Ruse. As our Foreign Ministry has specified in a communique, just as during the meeting between the two sides—Romanian and Bulgarian—when the situation at Giurgiu-Ruse was surveyed, there is no pollution source in Giurgiu at present, the plant that caused pollution years ago being no longer operational. Therefore this was a groundless pretext. Likewise, the events could not be taken for a reason. We could have done it. The delegations of the two ministries were to meet to seal the draft of a treaty of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. The Bulgarian side did not show up to do it. This was the reason for the joint decision to suggest a postponement of this meeting. To have the draft treaty finalized by both sides. This was the reason to postpone the visit and not that invoked by the Bulgarian side.

In another string of ideas President Ion Iliescu said: Undoubtedly, the events in Romania, these days of violence do not serve us and do not serve our image abroad either, bringing just another element in the Balkans, in South-Eastern Europe, more concern and worries, instability. The unstable situation in one country also affects the general situation.

That is why we have addressed international bodies and the Western countries in connection with the reserve they have been showing for over a year. This discriminatory attitude towards Romania as regards access to credit resources, to international financial institutions serves nobody. If this pursues the undermining of the forces that govern in Romania today it is wrong. Because these forces are ruling or not function of the will of the citizens, of the electors and this attitude towards Romania and the hardships such an attitude negative to the country, to the national economy causes not only that negatively affects the domestic situation but also turns into an additional source of instability in a Europe already troubled by many sources of anxiety, President Ion Iliescu also stated.

Foreign Ministry Greets U.S. Arms Initiative

AU0310080091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2200 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has learnt with interest about the new initiative of the President of the United States, on arms control and disarmament, an important contribution to the efforts to further strengthen international stability and security in the nuclear era, says a declaration of the Romanian Foreign Ministry, presented by Teodor Melescanu, spokesman for this ministry, in the weekly news conference on Wednesday, October 2.

We equally welcome the unilateral measures decided on by the United States and the proposals it made that new negotiations be opened between the United States and the Soviet Union, that are part of the positive course of the relations between the two great powers and of the international relations, as a whole.

The initiative of President Bush and the positive response of the Soviet party, the recent proposals of President Mitterrand and the appreciation and support expressed in many capitals of the world show that a process is about to start intended to make the mechanisms underlying nuclear armament inefficient.

Part of the logics of the deep changes that took place and continue to take place in Europe and the world, the new initiatives are added to the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the Soviet-U.S. "START" Treaty.

From the point of view of an European country, the new measures and proposals are particularly significant, because, it is for the first time that such steps refer to short-range nuclear missiles, that are in great number in Europe. The elimination of all land-based nuclear missiles of this type and the withdrawal of tactic nuclear weapons boarded on ships, attack submarines and land-based sea planes, and their destruction, are partly in concord with the new realities on the European continent, with the interests of stability and security of the whole international community, continues the declaration.

The Romanian Foreign Ministry is also glad to welcome the decision taken by the President of the United States to put an end to the state of alarm of all strategic bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles, listed in the "START" Treaty. That is an important action, that should directly contribute to the further diffusion of international tensions and first of all, to the diminution of the risks of a nuclear accident.

Considering the importance of the measures taken and in view, it is essential that, once put in place, they become irreversible.

We hope that, starting from the recent proposals made by the United States, and from the previous proposals of France, the nuclear powers will manage to agree on adequate measures of cooperation for the strengthening of the control and security of nuclear weapons.

Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also learnt with special interest about the proposals the United States made that the process be continued and further negotiations take place for the consolidation of strategic

stability—by eliminating strategic missiles with multiple warheads—and expresses its hope that the present efforts will result in substantial accords backing the structural changes and the positive developments of the nineties, towards which the hopes are headed of Europe and the whole world.

Foreign Ministry Views Mideast Peace Efforts

AU0210193891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1914 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/10/1991—Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs greets and expresses its satisfaction at the decision taken by the National Council of Palestine that Palestinian representatives take part in a peace conference on the settlement of the conflict in the Near East, says a declaration of Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, read, Wednesday, October 2, at the weekly news conference of the ministry's spokesman. The Romanian Foreign Ministry considers the decision to be in concord with both the interests of the Palestinians and the new regional and international circumstances.

Romania maintains its stands, of backing the settlement of the conflict in the Near East, with all its constituent parts, by negotiations, in compliance with international laws, and it expresses its hope that this decision will be embodied in a flexible formula, acceptable for all parties, so that it be able to efficiently contribute to the holding of the peace conference and the opening of negotiations.

We are of the opinion, continues the declaration, that all interested parties should cooperate for this aim, that the present peace efforts should be encouraged.

In its current capacity of member of the Security Council, Romania will continue to back, alongside the international community, the process of seeking solutions to the problems of the Near East, in the spirit of international laws, so that the reinstituting of peace and security in the region serve the interest of the peoples there, of building a peaceful, prosperous future in a climate of understanding.

Federal

Mesic Sends Protest Letters to Izetbegovic, Gligorov

LD0210140891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Oct (TANJUG)— Stjepan Mesic today sent letters to Alia Izetbegovic and Kiro Gligorov, presidents of the Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia respectively. In the letters Mesic protests the fact that the members of the SFRY Presidency from these two republics attended a Presidency session convened by Branko Kostic, vice president of the Presidency.

"I am aware of your presidency's stand that Mr. Bogic Bogicevic, member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina, should attend SFRY Presidency sessions only if they are convened in a legitimate way", Mesic says in his letter to Izetbegovic. "However, Mr. B. Kostic illegitimately convened a session of the SFRY Presidency today in order to give legitimacy to unconstitutional and illegal decisions of the army top brass, and especially to justify their aggression and destruction and the crimes committed against the civilian population in the Republic of Croatia. By his presence at that session your representative will make it possible to legitimize the military coup", Mesic says in his letter. He ends with the question: "Are the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina aware of this?"

The letter to Gligorov is almost identical. "You are probably aware that Dr. Branko Kostic, the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has unlawfully convened a session of the SFRY Presidency in order to legitimize the anticonstitutional activities of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Army top brass", Mesic says. "By his presence at the unlawfully convened session Mr. Vasil Tupurkovski, your representative in the state Presidency, gives legitimacy to the military coup and enables Serbia and the Yugoslav People's Army to continue their aggression and destruction, regardless of all their crimes committed on the territory of the Republic of Croatia so far". Stjepan Mesic concludes his letter to Gligorov by asking: "Is the friendly Macedonian people aware of this?"

Government Reacts to Army's 'Retaliation' Threats

LD0210224491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 2 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government condemns the use of "methods of retaliation" for the settlement of Yugoslav problems since they could cause "heavy casualties, destruction of economic and other potential", as the Federal Government said in a statement issued today.

The government Information Secretariat announced that today's session of Prime Minister Ante Markovic's cabinet once again pointed out that talks and negotiations were the only way to peacefully overcome the Yugoslav crisis.

The Federal Government today reacted to yesterday's warning by the Staff of the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav Armed Forces to the Croatian authorities which said that "for each attacked and seized Army facility, a facility of vital importance to the Republic of Croatia would be immediately destroyed".

The Staff of the Supreme Command explained the warning as a "military reply to the taking over of a number of... military facilities after the signing of the cease-fire agreement" in Igalo on September 17.

The Yugoslav Government today called on all signatories of the agreement to "fulfill their obligations and thus prevent disastrous developments in Yugoslavia".

The Yugoslav Government said that respect for the agreement would pave the way for the continuation of The Hague conference on Yugoslavia, which it views as "one of the last chances for a civilized settlement of the Yugoslav conflict".

The Federal Government today also adopted a platform which will be represented by its delegation in the continuation of The Hague conference.

The Yugoslav Government believes that preparations for the continuation of The Hague conference, including the setting up of three commissions (economic, for human and national rights and relations among republics), enable the conference to begin looking for solutions to basic issues of the Yugoslav crisis and future relations in the country.

Further on Presidency's Mobilization Position

LD0210223591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2012 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 2 (TANJUG)—The mobilization in Yugoslavia is being conducted by the Yugoslav People's Army, the Yugoslav Presidency information service said on Wednesday, assessing it as "legal and in the function of preventing even broader ethnic armed conflicts and protecting the lives of members of the Army on the territory of Croatia."

The statement is a reaction to Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic's open letter to President of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic on Monday, requesting him to revoke the mobilization order in that Yugoslav republic since such an order can be issued only by the Yugoslav Presidency. The Presidency information service said in its statement that "in conditions when Croatian armed formations are more and more unscrupulously violating agreements and accords on an end of the armed conflicts

and the establishing of peace," Markovic's letter was "calculated at additionally creating confusion in the public."

"The Supreme Command Headquarters took all measures and activities in connection with the mobilization of the appropriate Army units on the basis of the decisions of the Presidency of Yugoslavia which, under the Constitution of Yugoslavia, is competent to make them," the statement said.

"The Presidency did not change these decisions and the course of developments called for their stricter implementation," the statement specified.

Presidency President Stipe Mesic from Croatia and Presidency member Janez Drnovsek from Slovenia have not participated in the work of the Presidency for a month now.

Presidency Defends Army Mobilization

LD0210181191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG)—The information service of the SFRY Presidency has been authorized to announce the following:

"The open letter which the Federal Executive Council [FEC] President sent to the President of the Republic of Serbia, at a time when the Croatian armed formations are in an increasingly ruthless way violating the agreements and accords on ending armed conflicts and establishing peace, was calculated to increase public confusion.

Regardless of the real intentions of the FEC President and with the aim of eliminating any doubts and providing the public with true and complete information, we stress that all measures and activities in connection with the mobilization of appropriate Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units which the Supreme Command Headquarters took upon itself were based on the decisions of the SFRY Presidency which, according to the SFRY Constitution, is responsible for passing them.

The SFRY Presidency did not alter these decisions and the latest developments made their consistent implementation even more topical.

The mobilization which is carried out by the YPA is therefore legal and aimed at preventing broader intranational armed conflicts and protecting the lives of the YPA members on the territory of Croatia," states the information service of the SFRY Presidency.

Republics' Independence Decisions Unconstitutional

LD0210230391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2046 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 2 (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia today assessed as unconstitutional the decision of the Slovenian parliament under which this republic proclaimed itself a sovereign and independent state.

The court also considers unconstitutional the decision of the parliament of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia to accept a resolution on the dissociation of Yugoslavia into several sovereign and independent states.

Slovenia and Croatia on June 25 unilaterally proclaimed sovereignty and independence. The republics on July 7 agreed on a three-month moratorium on the decisions on independence and sovereignty.

Television Channel Calls For Media Observers

LD0310034191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 1 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav television channel Yutel today proposed that foreign observers in Yugoslavia extend their activities to the Yugoslav media as well.

Yutel was founded nearly two years ago at the initiative of federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic in a bid to present politically unbiased information to watchers throughout Yugoslavia.

Yutel proposed that foreign reporters should analyze the reporting and commentaries of Yugoslavia's leading media. Since foreign reporters know the situation in the field, they could assess "who leads in sowing hatred and tendentious war-propaganda information, and stirring up inter-ethnic conflicts."

"We believe that the European 'monitoring' of the Yugoslav press and TV-radio programmes would at least to some extent contribute to the calming of extreme passions," Yutel set out. It also called on "all editorial offices in the country to join the initiative."

Bureau Reveals Statistics on Inflation in Sep

LD0310034591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 1 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav inflation in September stood at 14.4 percent, in terms of retail prices as the Federal Statistics Bureau announced today.

The highest inflation in September was recorded in the Republic of Slovenia—16.8 percent, and the lowest in Croatia—9.7 percent.

The inflation in Bosnia-Hercegovina stood at 16.3 percent, in Montenegro at 14.3, Macedonia 14.7, and in Serbia 16 percent.

The inflation in the provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina, which are parts of the Republic of Serbia, in September amounted to 14.7 and 14.1 percent, respectively.

Living costs in Yugoslavia rose by 14.2 percent in September compared with those in August this year.

The incrase in living costs resulted primarily from a 25.6-percent rise in tobacco prices, 15.2 percent higher food prices and 14.9-percent increase in prices of hygienic products, as the Federal Statistics Bureau assessed.

Breakup of Joint Television Programming Described

LD0210201291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Brioni, October 2 (TANJUG)—Croatian Radio-Television Director-General Antunn Vrdoljak today said that "Yugoslav Radio-Television no longer exists" and that he was the "last president of its (Yugoslav Radio-Television's) Board of Directors."

Speaking at a consultations with representatives of eight European TV networks which have special programmes for Yugoslav migrant workers, Vrdoljak said that "Croatian Television (HTV) will not participate in any Yugoslav programme in future, just as it will not in any Yugoslav project in the world."

The six Yugoslav republics and two provinces have each had their own television programmes but have, at the same time, had a joint coverage of sports events and have shared a great many news, educational and entertainment programmes. The latter was the case, for instance, with the central evening news on Sundays until last year.

Croatian Television was the first to begin violating the "joint programme," and to do so first with the news. Most of the republican TV studios have their own programmes now, which is a heavy burden on their budgets.

Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic initiated last autumn the introduction of the Yutel news programme, which was to counter with objective reporting the blockade in the information area and the media war in the country. The majority of the republican TV studios first declined to carry the Yutel news. They later started showing Yutel, but mostly very late in the evening, only so as to eventually drop it all together. Yutel is now accessible to TV viewers in only a third of Yugoslavia.

International

Italy on EC Sanctions; Tudjman Urges Peacekeeping Force

LD0210162691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Talks between Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and the Italian delegation of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis and representatives of the Italian Foreign Ministry today lasted over one hour, ending with an important proposal: Italy will advocate the idea of the EC applying sanctions against those who violate the cease-fire agreement.

The Italian Foreign Ministry has already launched an initiative. We have learned from the Italians that a new cease-fire, the fourth, should take place at 0400 Thursday.

After the Croatian-Italian talks in the Madamma Palace, the Italian Senate building, where Tudjman also met Giovanni Spadolini, president of that Italian parliament chamber, a news conference was held during which De Michelis and Tudjman briefed the public about the results of the talks. A new cease-fire agreement should come into effect and the side which breaks it will become subject to all EC sanctions. Tudjman committed the National Guard to lifting the siege of the barracks if the land, air and sea attacks on Croatian towns are stopped.

This is another attempt by Croatia and Italy to resolve the Yugoslav crisis by peaceful means and to end hostilities. Tudjman came to Rome at Andreotti's invitation, which shows to what extent Italy is interested in finding an equitable and peaceful solution of the crisis.

This is what Tudjman said about the cease-fire due to take place: [Announcer-read] On behalf of the Croatian government I expressed our readiness to effect a cease-fire and end hostilities, as well as a readiness to lift the siege of the barracks simultaneously with the end of land, sea and air military operations against Croatian towns. Because each of the several cease-fire agreements have been violated by those who conduct an aggressive war in Croatia, we reached an understanding during our talks that it would be a good thing to apply economic sanctions against the side breaking these cease-fire agreements. I think that Italy's readiness to undertake such a step and to recommend it to the EC is of great significance. On my part, I believe, and I have said so in the letter I sent to Lord Carrington following the extension of the conflict to the Dubrovnik area, that the time has come for peacekeeping forces to be sent into Croatia, not only the forces which will keep peace, but the forces which could impose it. However, as a start, it would be very important if military peacekeeping forces could be sent to protect the observers. The war in Croatia is assuming such dimensions that is high time Europe undertook some more effective steps.

I hope my talks today which provided more information about the events in Croatia will contribute to this, said Tudjman.

Answering my question about whether he asked for Italian recognition of Croatia, Tudjman said: Of course. I can even be more precise. During the talks I said that in our view some measures have to be taken to curb this dirty war which, according to some scenarios, has to be pursued until a war within the EC has been brought about. As the first measure I suggested economic sanctions, second, recognition of Croatia, and, of course, of

Slovenia as well, and, third, involvement of peace-keeping forces as has been mentioned before, Tudjman said.

Tudjman Asks Bush, EC for Forces

LD0210225791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1834 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, Oct 2 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman has urged that diplomatic measures be immediately taken and foreign military observers sent to Croatia, as Croatian television reported today.

Tudjman's requests were contained in his messages to U.S. President George Bush, President of the European Community Ministerial Council Hans Van den Broek and President of the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia Lord Carrington.

Tudjman said in the messages that new tank, missile, air and naval attacks on Croatia were being prepared.

"Mobilization is under way in Serbia to intensify the aggression on Croatia, and the Federal Army is making preparations to attack the Republic of Croatia," Tudjman said in his message to Bush.

"On this occasion, I suggest that you propose to the European Community to send peace-keeping forces to our country," Tudjman said in his messages to Van den Broek and Lord Carrington.

Croatian television said Tudjman had sent messages also to other European statesmen, without specifying the contents and addressees of the messages.

Slovenia

Slovene Assembly Discusses Independence

AU0210203991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 2 Oct 91

[By Matjaz Albreht]

[Text] Matjaz Sinkovec, president of the Commission for International Relations, presented the positions and conclusions for the future implementation of the independence laws. The commission concluded that there is no reason to extend the moratorium or the mandate of the EC observers in Slovenia. The Army must withdraw from the Slovene territory by 18 October. Slovenia will continue to participate in The Hague peace conference, but it will cease to participate in the federal organs and stop all financial contributions to the Yugoslav budget.

The next to speak was Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovene Executive Council. He said that Slovenia suffered additional economic damage during the three months' moratorium but succeeded in pulling the Slovene draftees from the Army, and achieved the Army's withdrawal from Slovenia:

[Begin Peterle recording] At the end of the moratorium we can say with an easy conscience that we duly observed the provisions of the Brioni Declaration, which could not be said for the federal authorities. The EC Observers Mission has also praised our behavior. [end recording]

Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, Slovene foreign minister, said that the war in Croatia daily draws more attention to the inefficiency of the international mechanisms applied so far to save human lives:

[Begin Rupel recording] We cannot accept the statement that Europe does not have means that would teach the crazed generals and eccentric politicians a lesson. Here I would also go so far as to say that the United States and Europe are also to be held responsible for the current violence, because they were, not long ago, imposing the concept unified Yugoslavia, indifferent to the facts and the newly emerging reality. [end recording]

Afterward, Rupel presented government's work in foreign affairs during the moratorium. He said that Slovenia must reject the appeals for the reconstruction of Yugoslavia despite the adherence to the diplomatic behavior. We will gain international recognition with the coordinated action of several social spheres and the administrative sectors. Continued participation in the Hague peace conference is in Slovenia's interest because a solution to the Yugoslav problem based opn a consensus would facilitate our speedier international recognition.

Slovene Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Andrej Ocvirk first drew attention to the efforts Slovenia made to initiate the negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia during the moratorium. The negotiations have not even started. We were excluded from the monetary system although the Council of Governors concluded that Slovenia has not breached legally outlined monetary regulations. Therefore, we were forced to create our own limited monetary politics. In the future:

[Begin Ocvirk recording] The condition for the full implementation of the Law on the Bank of Slovenia is the introduction of our own currency. Our own currency will be introduced in October 1991, after we adopt the relevant laws in the Slovene Assembly and decrees in the Council of Governors and in the Executive Council of the Republic of Slovenia, which will regulate the monetary and loan politics.

Yugoslavia will try to hold back the monetary independence by freezing Slovene foreign currency reserves abroad. Assurances were given, however, that such measures could only be implemented with international arbitration, and those processes take a long time. The new monetary politics will strive for a balanced foreign currency exchange rate. For the time being, our foreign currency reserves of 120 million German marks are not sufficient for this. [end recording]

Regarding the customs regime on the border with Croatia, Dr. Ocvirk said it will equal the customs regime

on other borders. The only difference is that the duty will be levied at the customs offices inside Slovenia.

Igor Bavcar, minister of Internal Affairs, explained that his department will propose changes in the Law on Citizenship. Citizenship would be denied to those who have taken part in the aggression against Slovenia. After the moratorium the decrees of the Law on Foreigners and Passports will apply.

[Begin Bavcar recording] During this time we have prepared new forms for Slovene passports [obrazci Slovenskih potnih listin]. We have some 150,000 copies of these forms ready. According to the plan, we will then provide another 100,000 of these forms monthly. New Slovene passports will be issued as soon as they can be used for travel abroad. Some of the neighboring countries have already expressed their willingness to recognize, that is to say, accept our citizens who will cross the border with new Slovene passports. [end recording]

They are also preparing changes in driving licenses, car licenses [prometno dovoljenje], and license plates. The change should take place within the next three years.

We will open 27 international, two interstate, and five border crossings with Croatia. The control will be the same as on other borders. The traffic of persons from the former Yugoslavia will temporarily be made possible with the Yugoslav passports or identity cards. A transient hall for foreigners will also be opened in Ljubljana.

Janez Jansa said that the moratorium has not held back the implementation of the defense laws. On the basis of the experience gained during the war, they have strengthened the Territorial Defense. At the same time, the preparations for the callup of the first regular generation of draftees is under way.

[Begin Jansa recording] After the moratorium, the Territorial Defense of the Republic of Slovenia will be able to provide full protection for Slovenia's territorial integrity, including successful anti-aircraft defense. The control of the top level of Slovenia's airspace, which was supervised during peacetime by the Directorate for Air Traffic, will present a problem to some degree. In the shortest possible time, we will secure an autonomous system for the supervision of this segment of airspace in case of emergency. [end recording]

Jansa proposed that Slovenia insist on the agreed deadline for the Army's withdrawal from Slovenia and that Slovenia assure the EC that it does not need any foreign armed forces, regardless of their intentions. Slovenia, however, supports the engagement of the peace-keeping troops on those borders where the fighting is going on.

Assembly Endorses Independence Position

LD0210204891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 2 Oct (TANJUG)—[passage omitted] Following a four-hour discussion, the delegates of the Slovene Assembly adopted—by 152 votes for, one against, and three abstentions—the positions and conclusions of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on the expiry of the three-month moratorium on the realization of the independence decisions adopted by the Slovene Assembly on 26 June 1991.

Croatia

Ferry, Foreign Ships Allowed To Leave Split

LD0310100191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A blockade was imposed on the port of Split at 0915 [0815 GMT] this morning. This announcement was sent from the destroyer "Split" to the Split port authorities. The invading Navy allowed only the Balkanija ferry to leave the harbor for Rijeka. Foreign ships are also allowed to leave the harbor.

Daily Accuses Hungary of Arms Deliveries

AU0210194591 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Oct 91 p 2

[By Istvan Kovacs: "Anti-Hungarian Accusations in Belgrade Daily—Bloodshed on All Fronts"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Many reservists are leaving their units without being called upon to do so. On 29 September, approximately 250 soldiers who had been mobilized from Novi Sad returned home from Slavonia in protest against the chaos there. A one-hour demonstration was held on Novi Sad's main square. Representatives from the local garrison then persuaded the demonstrators to return home. Vojvodina Prime Minister Radoman Bozovic held the highest-ranking federal leaders responsible for the present situation; they had practically committed high treason.

In his speech to war veterans living in Vojvodina, Bozovic stated that some neighboring countries were interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. The prime minister was referring to the meeting in Subotica between Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, where "new high treason attempts were made." "Mr. Antall should know that the Vojvodina issue was settled once and for all in 1918, when Serbian Vojvodina was formed," the belligerent Vojvodina leader said.

Anti-Hungarian accusations were also to be found in one of the articles from yesterday's VECERNJE NOVOSTI, a Belgrade evening paper. The reporter states that on the night of 28 September, Serbian guards shot down a Hungarian agricultural aircraft and seriously damaged two other aircraft at Batina (above Baranja). The aircraft were allegedly transporting arms to the Croatian Guards and explosives for the destruction of a bridge over the Danube.

According to the newspaper, three Hungarian agricultural aircraft were destroyed five days earlier. The pilots parachuted into a nearby forest, and they have been looking for them ever since. The large-circulation tabloid talks about a further Hungarian subversive activity: On 29 September, 120 Hungarian women allegedly arrived by bus in Baranja to "help the Croats," but the women were unmasked and sent back. This is what the newspaper states, but no official information is given to substantiate the report.

Croatia Condemns Army's 'Criminal Behavior'

LD0210212291 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The Croatian government today issued a statement addressed to the so-called Supreme Command Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, in reply to an unsigned threatening letter from that self-styled body:

Although we assume that the Supreme Command Staff is aware of its illegal and unlawful position and of its criminal behavior toward the Republic of Croatia, we still wish to remind you that under the Constitution, the command of the SFRY Armed Forces is a prerogative of the president of the SFRY Presidency alone; that by refusing to implement his order to withdraw to barracks you have carried out a military putsch; that you are maintaining your positions at the head of the Supreme Command Staff of a disintegrating army due exclusively to the support of the political leadership of the Republic of Serbia; that together with the political leadership of Serbia you planned and carried out aggression against the Republic of Croatia; that while signing all cease-fire agreements to date, you have at the same time widened the front of aggression against Croatia by stepping up your indiscriminate attacks on the civilian population and on public, cultural, and religious facilities; and that although unprovoked, over the last two days you have opened a new front with an attack on the Dubrovnik area, threatening not only the civilian population but also the town of Dubrovnik, this unique jewel of the world's cultural heritage.

At the same time, you have continued to attack Zadar, Vinkovci, Vukovar, and other towns and villages. You accuse us of regrouping our units while you engage in general mobilization in Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Montenegro for the purpose of destructive actions in the Republic of Croatia.

You accuse us of blockading your units and garrisons, but your units and garrisons continue to kill everything that moves, while at the same time destroying everything that is Croatian and is located on Croatian territory. You accuse us of breaching the cease-fire, but you have breached it on 277 occasions in the last 15 days.

In its statement directed at the so-called Supreme Command Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, the government of Croatia warns that, according to international law, threats of attacks on vital civilian facilities in the Republic of Croatia are tantamount to war crimes and that direct threats of attacks on the civilian population are tantamount to crimes against the civilian population. No ultimatum or warning will give you legitimacy or absolve you from your responsibility, the Croatian government says in its statement.

War crimes never become obsolete and are subject to punishment under the penal code of both Croatia and Yugoslavia. They are strictly banned under all international and domestic legal documents.

By your latest statement and the criminal actions carried out over the last two days, you have thwarted attempts by both the Republic of Croatia and the international community to resolve the crisis through a just, long-term, and democratic accord, the government of the Republic of Croatia says in conclusion of its statement issued today and addressed to the so-called Supreme Command Staff of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

Croatian Party Against Moratorium on Secession

LD0210193791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 1 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, October 1 (TANJUG)—President of the Croatian National Party (HNS) Savka Dapcevic Kucar said today that she saw no reason for prolonging the moratorium on Croatia's decision to secede after October 7.

Croatia and the neighbouring Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia declared unilateral independence and sovereignty on June 25, which was not accepted by the federal authorities.

Because of this, on July 7, various Yugoslav sides with the mediation of the European Community (E.C.), agreed to a three-month moratorium on all unilateral acts.

At a press conference in Zagreb, Kucar warned that the ceasefire in Croatia was a failure because an escalation of aggression always followed after a ceasefire.

Kucar rejected the possibility of the Croatian parliament not meeting for its scheduled session. The decisions which have to be reached are too important for Croatia's future to be made and to be the responsibility of only one person, that is, the president of the republic, said Kucar.

Kucar also recalled that it had been agreed to form the government of democratic unity in Croatia two months ago, the strengthening of its independence, the limiting of the competencies of the president and the banning of para-state institutions, but that this had not been done so far.

Because of this, the HNS wish to change many things in Croatia's policy, above all, to direct it towards the construction of a single and comprehensive strategy, and to move from the defensive to the offensive.

Savka Dapcevic Kucar was Croatia's most noted communist official before being removed from office in 1971. She added that her party did not support the forming of party armies, but a united Croatian army under expert leadership.

Millions of Dinars Allocated for War Victims

LD0310085691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, 1 Oct (TANJUG)—During its afternoon session the government of the Republic of Croatia approved a decision on protecting the victims of the war for the protection of the Republic of Croatia and their families. Protection will be afforded in accordance with the stipulations of the law on protection of the war invalids and their families and, according to Ministry of Labor estimates, about 25 million dinars must be allocated for this purpose this year.

According to this regulation, "members of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia, of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, of civil protection, of volunteer detachments and of other services, units and individuals organized by the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs who in discharging their duties as ordered by appropriate state organs in the service of the defense of Croatia have been wounded, injured, hurt or have become ill since 30 May 1990" are deemed to be war-disabled.

Protection of civilians will be discharged in accordance with the law on protection of victims of fascist terror and of civilian war casualties.

Foreign Minister Sees Jewish-Serbian 'Conspiracy'

AU0310094791 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Oct 91 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "'Infernal Battle' in Croatia; Zagreb Asks For Negotiations"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Croatian Foreign Minister Zvonimir Separovic has already suggested the exchange of ambassadors between Ljubljana and Zagreb. At a news conference in Vienna on 2 October, he again expressed the hope that the international community will now take steps to recognize Croatia. Zagreb counts above all on Ireland, Iceland, Austria, Australia, Canada, Albania, Hungary, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark, he said.

Separovic believes that the Serbian-Croatian conflict is largely due to a "Jewish-Serbian conspiracy." The Croatian foreign minister talked of a Jewish-Serbian society in Belgrade that is constantly trying to put the Croatian government on a level with the fascist Ustasha regime of World War II.

In Serbia, the Belgrade mass circulation paper VECERNJE NOVOSTI again attacked Austria. Austria "is perhaps to blame most for all that is happening in this Balkan country."

The Socialist Youth of Upper Austria have criticized the reporting of the Austrian Broadcasting Network on Yugoslavia as too one-sided and pro-Croatian. In addition to recognition, the Croatian separatists are hoping for the intervention of the Western European Union on their side; therefore, they are hardly interested in a peaceful solution, it was stated.

At the Klagenfurt Airport medicine valued at about 500,000 schillings was confiscated together with weapons and ammunition intended for Croatia.

Zagreb Radio on Defence of Dubrovnik

LD0210143991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Units of the National Guard and the Ministry for Internal Affairs troops are continuing to defend Dubrovnik. The Dubrovnik area has been bombarded for two days from the direction of Trebinje. The fiercest clashes with 2,000 Chetniks occurred in the village of Cepikuce on the Dubrovnik riviera. The Chetniks were stopped on the Croatian-Hercegovina border. The Croatian defenses repelled all attacks. Two Croatian defenders were injured.

A large part of the town is without water and electricity. All domestic and international phone and other lines are cut off. A Dubrovnik woman was killed, three people seriously injured, and 20 slightly injured.

Members of the EC observer mission, who were in Dubrovnik, have prolonged their stay as a result of brutal attacks on this town of freedom. They tried to contact the aggressors, but their attempts were insolently rejected.

Let us repeat that the Srdj transmitter of Croatian television came under rocket attack.

Attackers are concentrating on the village of Slano, launching attacks from the village of Zavala in Hercegovina. They are obviously trying to cut the last link between Dubrovnik and Croatia: the Adriatic highway.

Fierce clashes are occuring in the Konavli region. There are many dead among the occupation army and the Chetniks.

The latest news is that two jets belonging to the occupation army have been downed over Dubrovnik.

Attacks Cover Dubrovnik With Smoke, Fire

LD0210175891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 91

[By Josko Jelavic from Dubrovnik]

[Excerpts] The enemy forces from the border regions with Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, members of the Yugoslav Army and Chetnik reservists, and the occupation Navy from the sea are today attacking the Dubrovnik region with cannon, mortars, and other heavy weapons. At this moment the environs of Dubrovnik can be described as shrouded in smoke and fire. Fierce fighting is going on in the area of eastern Konavli and near the village of Dubravka on the border with eastern Hercegovina, and at the border pass leading to Montenegro at Debeli Brijeg. The largest Konavli village of Gruda is under constant artillery and mortar fire. Fighting is also going on in all other crisis areas, and is fiercest around (?Osojnik), Poljice, and Rijeka Dubrovacka. At around 1400 hours, five mortar shells were fired from the direction of Rijeka Dubrovacka at the Gruz [harbor] area. According to information from the president of the crisis headquarters of the Gruz local community, (?there are no details) about the damage inflicted. The population of Gruz has taken to shelters.

Meanwhile, we have learned that the evacuation of the population of Konavli, who are being transfered to Dubrovnik, is being organized, and only those who are prepared to actively take part in defense remain in Konavli. The evacuation has been undertaken as a preventive measure, and on the entire forward line of that part of the front the Croatian defense forces have not allowed the aggressor to break through the defense lines. On all these fronts in the Dubrovnik municipality the enemy attacks have been repulsed and considerable human losses have been inflicted. Our defense forces suffered four dead from this fighting, according to information available so far. Reports from the Dubrovnik medical center speak of two civilian (?fatalities), six seriously wounded and 24 slightly wounded civilians. [passage omitted]

Artillery and mortar fire has also been aimed today at the areas of Bosanka and Srd, and also the region of Rijeka Dubrovacka. The buildings of a former army rest home have been hit at Kupari, as well as a large number of (?economic and hotel) facilities in that area. Large areas of forest are burning around Kupari and Plat. The material damage is heavy, and there have also been particularly fierce attacks and damage in the areas of Rijeka Dubrovacka and [place-name indistinct]. This region has been under fierce mortar attack all morning from the positions of the Chetnik forces. In short, the Dubrovnik region has continued to experience difficult times today. [passage omitted]

Dubrovnik remains completed blockaded by sea, air, and land, and the movement of ships of the enemy Navy in Dubrovnik waters and regrouping of enemy forces indicate possible fresh [word indistinct] escalation of the crisis. [passage omitted]

Forces Conduct 'Tactical Withdrawal' From Konavli

LD0210191991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Ooct 91

[Excerpt] The president of the Dubrovnik municipal assembly, Pero Poljaric, told journalists this evening that battles with the army of occupation and Serbian-Montenegrin terrorists are continuing on all fronts. Croatian defense forces are holding their positions and repelling attacks on the western front. They are returning fire and are not withdrawing from the defense line.

However, on the eastern front—in the Konavli region—Croatian forces have made a tactical withdrawal, during which a part of Konavli was evacuated. In Dubrovnik itself, Croatian forces are holding the defense lines.

According to the Dubrovnik crisis headquarters, the army of occupation has suffered substantial losses. The warfare has caused numerous fires in the Dubrovnik region. [passage omitted]

Croat Forces Repel 'Fiercest' Attack on Vukovar

LD0210212791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Following a five-hour clash, the fiercest attack on Vukovar—which began this morning and involved 30 tanks, 1,000 infantry soldiers, howitzers, and multiple-rocket launchers—was repelled. The Croatian army defeated the enemy completely. It destroyed two-thirds of the tanks and decimated the enemy units, and then launched a counterattack.

The fighting caused new destruction in Vukovar and 72 people sustained injuries.

Fighting Around Dubrovnik Continues On All Fronts

LD0310075591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in English 0705 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] The battle with the invading army in the Dubrovnik region is continuing on all fronts. On the western front the National Guard are holding their positions [words indistinct] Serbian and Montenegrin reservists. On the eastern front there has been fierce fighting in Konavli. Many of the local residents were evacuated yesterday afternoon due to heavy bombardment from federal army forces. The National Guard are holding their positions at Zupa Dubrovacka and inflicting heavy casualties on the aggressors. About 300 wounded arrived at the hospital center in eastern Hercegovina and the hospital in Trebinje is said to be calling for blood donors.

Last Yugoslav Army Members Leaving Brioni

LD0310063891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0503 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Brioni, Oct 2 (TANJUG)—Last remaining members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] on Tuesday left the Brioni Archipelago in northern Adriatic, as announced today.

The Brioni, most representative residence of Yugoslavia's late President Josip Broz Tito, is where Tito had hosted a large number of foreign guests and where a declaration founding the Nonaligned Movement was signed in 1956. After Tito's death, the Brioni Islands were proclaimed the national park.

The announcement said the last ten soldiers had left the islet Vanga, which was proclaimed the "memorial area" at the initiative of the Brioni national park management and under an agreement with the "compentent organs of the Republic of Croatia and the Yugoslav Presidency."

The hotels in Brioni, earlier reserved for Tito's closest associates, were opened to visitors several years ago.

Croatian Forces Attacked; 1 Killed in Laslovo

LD0310080191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Positions of the Croatian army in Stari Licki Osik came under fire overnight from enemy mortars, artillery, tanks, and machine guns. No member of the Croatian forces was wounded but there are enemy casualties.

The village of Laslovo on the southern approaches to Osijek was attacked again last night from the terrorists nests of Palaca, Ada, and Markusic. Enemy infantry attempted to break through the Croatian army lines but failed. Laslovo was shelled overnight from several strongholds from multirocket launchers. One person was killed and four wounded.

Explosions on Dalmatian Coast Islands 2 Oct

LD0310082291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in English 0705 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Automatic weapons fire was heard last night on the island of Vis. An explosion went off at 0230 AM in its harbor, caused probably by an underwater mine detonation. (?Up to six) explosions were also heard on the island of Hvar throughout the night. However, in the remainder of the central Dalmatian region the night passed relatively peacefully and wihout incident.

Twenty-One Soldiers Said Killed Around Dubrovnik

AU0310085691 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] We have just received news from our correspondent in Trebinje which says that 21 members of units of the Yugoslav People's Army have been killed in the last two days, since the beginning of hostilities around Dubrovnik, and 18 of them have not been identified. According to information from the medical center in Trebinje, around 100 have been wounded, about a third of them seriously. All those who are being treated in the Trebinje medical center are out of danger.

Naval Command Reimposes Blockade of Adriatic Coast

LD0310085591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0829 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG)—The information office of the Naval District Command has announced that the Naval District Command has decided to reimpose a naval blockade of the following ports: Pula, Rijeka, Zadar, Sibenik, Split, Ploce, and Dubrovnik beginning at 0900 [0800 GMT] today.

Under this decision the movement of all ships and craft from those ports is banned. Any failure to observe this decision will be resolved in accordance with the Navy's rules on combat engagement.

The naval blockade is being imposed because of the failure on the part of the authorities and the armed units of the Republic of Croatia to respect all cease-fire agreements reached so far and their continued blockade of the units and commands (of the Yugoslav Army) with all hallmarks of genocide, as well as because of their armed attacks on military facilities, units, and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army, the information office of the Naval District Command says in the statement.

Army Continues Advance Toward Dubrovnik

AU0310085991 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 3 Oct 91

[By Miodrag Vukovic]

[Text] About two minutes ago, our special team sent a report from Hercegnovi saying that there was fierce fighting overnight on the Croatian-Montengrin border, or to be more precise, somewhat further into Croatian territory.

Luckily, the Yugoslav People's Army, including the reservists, have not suffered any casualties so far. They say they are duly advancing and are in the Konavli Valley, which means that they are approaching the capital city of the region, Dubrovnik. This piece of news on the casualties is in a way encouraging, like the one that we received yesterday.

Regarding the battlefield near Trebinje, about half an hour ago our team reported that eight more people have been killed in addition to those killed yesterday. They have not been identified yet, and there is also a long list of wounded, 101. Our colleague Radislav Tvrdisic reported that the Army has not started the mop up

operation yet because of snipers, who had been routed, but now are hiding in cemeteries, bushes, and apartment blocks. Therefore, the mopping up operation cannot begin.

The word from Hercegnovi is that although it is difficult to reach the battlefield where everything is happening, flames could be seen throughout the night, along with thick black smoke, indicating that either a forest is on fire or some building has been blown up. We do not have any reliable information about this yet, but we are talking about a big fire. This is somewhere in the vicinity of Cilipi [near Dubrovnik Airport].

Fighting Intensifies in Gradiska Area

AU0310103091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 3 Oct 91

[By Gojko Serbula from the Gradiska area]

[Text] There has been fire from all infantry and artillery arms for the past four hours around Bosanska and Stara Gradiska all the way to Nova Gradiska. Croatian Ustashas have fired more than 30 grenades on the villages of Kozinci and Greda near Bosanska Gradiska. Hundreds of grenades were fired on the positions of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Territorial Defense.

So far it is known that there are some wounded civilians. There are no casualties among the Territorial Defense of Bosanska Gradiska. According to the information that we have presently, the Yugoslav People's Army has not suffered any casualties either.

As I report it is now 1000 [0900 GMT], artillery fire is very strong from both sides. Ustashas from Nova Gradiska received reinforcements from the direction of Slavonski Brod and Slavonska Pozega. In addition to mortars and guns, they now also have about 10 tanks.

The defenders of the villages around Okucani are near the village of Medari, some six km from Nova Gradiska. The units of the Yugoslav People's Army have also reached the vicinity of that town.

Armed clashes that started during the night around Jasenovac and Novska have continued today. Grenades are being fired from the village of Kosutarica, not far from Jasenovac on the villages in the Bosanska Gradiska and Bosanska Dubica region, at the foot of Mount Prosara.

Strong forces of Ustasha Guardsmen are concentrated in the Jasenovac-Novska sector. They came from the direction of Kutina and Zagreb. They are setting everything Serbian on fire. However, it is expected that the wider area around Novska and Jasenovac will be liberated during the day because the Guard and the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs are suffering great losses. According to the information that I received from reliable sources, some of their units are in total disarray.

Aircraft Bomb Dubrovnik, Causes Forest Fire

LD0310104291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] This morning at around 0800 [0700 GMT], two enemy aircraft bombed Dubrovnik. A building near the new hospital at Nedarevo was damaged but no one was hurt. The attack, however, caused a forest fire that is spreading toward the Hladnica housing development. Firefighters and citizens are trying to quench the fire, despite a strong northerly wind.

The Croatian army in Dubrovnik is successfully resisting all attacks.

According to the Dubrovnik medical center, so far five people have been killed and 35 wounded, including six seriously injured.

Dubrovnik is without water, electricity, and telephone communications for the third consecutive day. Food supplies are at satisfactory level.

'Fiercest Fighting' Reported in Lika

AU0310104491 Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 3 Oct 91

[By Danko Peric from Knin]

[Excerpt] Judging by the first reports, the fiercest fighting last night took place between the old and new part of Licki Osik, and in other places in Lika. The new part of Licki Osik, the biggest industrial center in Lika, (?proudly) bears the name of scientist Nikola Tesla, and is called Tesligrad.

There is no information on the casualties among the defenders of Tesligrad and other places that decided in a referendum to be part of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina and of Yugoslavia. The latest news from this area is that traffic between Plitvicka Jezera [Plitvice Lakes] and Sunja and Zagreb has been stopped.

The Knin Corps of the Yugoslav People's Army claims that Zadar has been completely encircled by the units of the Knin Corps. It is only a matter of a day until the blockade around the Zadar garrison is lifted.

According to Croat radio, Zadar residents allegedly spent the night in shelters. The town is without electricity and has only a limited supply of water. The port of Zadar has been blocked off, as are all other ports in the Adriatic Sea. As already r eported, The Knin Corps of the Yugoslav People's Army has Split in the palm of its hand. The same cannot still be said for Sibenik and the military facilities in Sibenik. Drnis and the surrounding area are being cleaned up. Small groups of terrorists are being found. Their members are ending up in a prison camp of the Knin Corps. [passage omitted]

Fighting Continues Near Dubrovnik

AU0310104691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 3 Oct 91

[By Jagos Stojanovic from Titograd]

[Text] In the last two days, Montenegro has been devoting all its attention to the fighting against Croat fighters. The front stretches from the Montenegrin border at Debeli Brijeg, via Trebinje, to Dubrovnik, about 100 km in all. Several thousand Montenegrin reservists and regular soldiers are deployed there. The enemy has been under constant artillery and aircraft fire in an effort to protect the soldiers.

There were no casualties yesterday. Over 20 people, however, were killed and about 100 were wounded the day before yesterday. It is feared that the number is not final as the fighting continues.

This is all from Titograd for the "Magazine 439" program for now.

Serbia

Kosovar Soldiers Used as 'Cannon Fodder'

AU0210152291 Zagreb Radio Croatia in Albanian 2115 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] The Serbian Army and Chetnik units today mounted a land and sea offensive against ancient Dubrovnik, the pearl of the Adriatic, in an effort to obliterate every trace of its famous culture and civilization and to supplant it with the barbarism of a Serbian Byzantine medievalism. If one remembers today's assaults against areas where there have been no conflicts, and the threat by the Yugoslav Army's Supreme Staff that Croatia's most vital installations will be destroyed if a single military facility in the republic is attacked, one can see clearly whose side the Army is on, and to what it extent it can be called a Yugoslav or a People's Army.

It is therefore entirely understandable that more than 13,000 soldiers and officers, including hundreds of Albanians, have deserted this army of aggression. They did want to carry out the demented Serbian generals' orders to trample underfoot a freedom-loving people. Thus, they directly assisted the attacked Croatian people, turning the barrels of hundreds of guns and cannon away from them. This step by the Albanian soldiers and officers is admirable, and they have deserved all the care that has been shown for them. The competent Croatian authorities and the Albanians in Croatia and their parties have vouched for their security. This too is the debt of one brother to another.

However, unsubstantiated reports have also been in circulation recently alleging that someone, for his own purposes or in some ill- considered way, has been placing Albanian soldiers in front of a new danger by sending them to the front of the fighting as cannon fodder for non-Kosovar interests. The Albanian soldiers abandoned the war in order not to have to fight against the Croatian people and other peoples, and nobody can send them back to the war without their consent. Nobody has the right to strike bargains at the expense of these Albanian youths, who deserted the army of aggression in order not to fight in foreign ranks for foreigners. We stress again that we have no concrete data, but let this be a warning to anybody who is thinking of taking such a step or is calculating the bill without the innkeeper. The Albanian soldiers who survived many dangers in order to flee this senseless war cannot be sent back to the inferno they left behind. They deserve a warm reception in their homes, and, if the need arises, they will fight with the same strength and courage to defend Kosovo and the other imperiled Albanian territories in Yugoslavia.

Journalists Claim Croatian Discrimination

LD0210185291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 1 (TANJUG)—The Association of Journalists of Serbia today accused Croatian authorities of "practically having implemented a complete purge on a nationality basis" among journalists in the city of Karlovac in central Croatia.

"From the beginning of the year to date, practically all journalists of Serbian nationality in Radio Karlovac and the newspaper KARLOVACKI TJEDNIK have been sacked or transferred to other jobs," the association said in its statement.

The statement also added that more and more correspondents of the Serbian media were in Croatia "exposed to attacks and physical mistreatment." Members of the Croatian police and guard, according to the statement, beat up several correspondents of the Belgrade daily POLITIKA EKSPRES-SNEZANA BERIC in Osijek, Momir Lazic in Slunj and Zdravko Krstanovic in Split.

The association of Journalists of Serbia also said that criminal procedures were initiated against POLITIKA EKSPRES's correspondent from Vojnic, Branislav Bukva, because he wrote that the Croatian authorities were concealing data from the latest census, according to which 51.6 percent of the population of Karlovac was Serbian.

Serbian Officials Assess Army's Efforts

LD0210225191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 2 (TANJUG)—Serbian Guard sent on Wednesday a letter to Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Parliament President Aleksandar Bakocevic demanding 'immediate formation of a non-ideological Serbian army.'

'War goals without empty political talk should be defined as well as Serbia's new borders, without any concessions,' the letter stresses.

The Serbian Guard is made up of volunteers organized at the initiative of the leading opposition party in Serbia - the Serbian Renewal Movement.

The letter insists that Serbia is at war and that the authorities of this Yugoslav republic must concede this officially.

Head of the Serbian Radical Party Vojislav Seselj told a press conference on Wednesday he supported the Yugoslav Army efforts at 'consolidating ranks', but emphasized that 'the Yugoslav Army units must be commanded only by those Serbian officers who have put up a good show so far.'

The responsibility for 'seizing and looting barracks in Croatia and Slovenia and killing of Yugoslav Army soldiers by Ustashas' lay with Yugoslav Defense Miniser Veljko Kadijevic, Seselj said.

The MP [member of parliament] of the National Party in the Serbian Parliament, Milan Paroski, described Kadijevic in a parliamentary debate on Wednesday as having committed 'high treason'.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Official Says Markovic Afraid To Go to Belgrade

LD0210165791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Oct (TANJUG)—Muhamed Cengic, vice chairman of the Party of Democratic Action [SDA] and vice president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina government, said today the government will propose that all workers in Bosanska Krajina who lose their jobs because they failed to heed the mobilization call-up receive personal incomes directly from the republican treasury. He announced that the government will ask that funds for the police, education, health, and other areas be halted for the Bosanska Krajina region, because the region has not paid its share of contributions to the republican treasury.

At a regular news conference Irfan Ajanovic, SDA secretary and Federal Assembly vice president, said that Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic is afraid to go to meetings in Belgrade for security reasons. Irfan Ajanovic claims that Markovic told him this himself; but since Ajanovic is only afraid of God, he is going to sessions in Belgrade.

Cengic, Ajanovic, and SDA spokesman Enes Pelidija sharply criticized the Yugoslav People's Army, especially General Nikola Uzelac, and the Serbian Democratic Party. Cengic warned that a horrible war is being prepared for Bosnia-Hercegovina, adding that a war is already being waged in Bosanska Krajina and there is a tendency to spread it to eastern Hercegovina.

SDA leaders announced that a party assembly will be held at the beginning of November, and not as previously announced in mid- October.

Presidency Wants 'Full' Federal Presidency

LD0210183991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Oct (TANJUG)—There is a need for the SFRY Presidency and other federal institutions to function until their competencies are transferred to other bodies in a legal manner. The Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency demands that the SFRY Presidency work in full complement, because only in that case are its decisions binding.

This is stressed in today's statement of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency. The statement also stresses that the republican Presidency will ask the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly to vote on this issue. Until the Assembly makes a decision, the member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina will not take part in the work of an incomplete SFRY Presidency.

Nikola Koljevic and Biljana Plavsic, members of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, distanced themselves from the second article of this conclusion, saying that the member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina is responsible to the assembly and not to the republican Presidency.

Ajanovic Says Army Opened 'Hotbeds of Crisis'

AU0210174191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Ljubomir Nikolic report from Sarajevo]

[Text] Speaking at the regular news conference today, Irfan Ajanovic, secretary of the Party of Democratic Action and vice president of the SFRY Assembly, said that Ante Markovic cannot attend the SFRY Presidency session for security reasons. Accusing the Army of upsetting things and opening hotbeds of crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Ajanovic added that the so-called Yugoslav People's Army leaves a wasteland wherever it goes. He claimed that 60 billion dinars from primary issue have recently been printed for the use of the Army and that for that reason last month inflation amounted to as much as 29 percent.

Muhamed Cengic, vice president of the Party of Democratic Action and of the republican government, considered the situation in Bosnia- Hercegovina to be extremely dramatic. A horrible war can most probably be expected in this republic and the side who begins it will not win, Cengic said, pointing out that the fate of peace in Bosnia-Hercegovina will be decided within the coming seven days. Cengic called the attack at

Dubrovnik mindless and shameful, pointing out that generals are waging a private war against the people.

It was said at the headquarters of the Party of Democratic Action today that this party will do everything to help reach an interparty and parliamentary agreement on the fate of Bosnia- Hercegovina. It was also said that a referendum would be a last resort. We are postponing the organization of the referendum because that would mean outvoting and is opposed by the Serbs with whom we want to live together in peace, Irfan Ajanovic said.

At the same time, it was said at the headquarters of the Party of Democratic Action that the framework [ram] operation on creating greater Serbia is being implemented. It was said about some of the leaders of the Serbian Democratic Party that they are servants of Slobodan Milosevic and the Army and that they are making plans to redivide Bosnia-Hercegovina, but these plans are not going to work here.

In reply to the question of whether the Muslim people in Bosnia- Hercegovina are armed, Irfan Ajanovic said that the Party of Democratic Action is taking care of its people and doing everything to calm passions, but that the people have organized themselves and are ready to defend their homes.

A large number of ethnic Muslim officers have addressed us recently, offering their military knowledge and experience to help the Muslim people, Ajanovic claims.

Journalists today distributed the announcement of the Muslim Youth Association which for the first time calls the Army one of occupation, and calls on Sandzak Muslims to proclaim autonomy.

Larger reserve militia forces are seen in Sarajevo these days. They are guarding important facilities and roads in the city.

Serbian Democratic Party Views Future of Republic

LD0310033391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2016 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, October 1 (TANJUG)—The Serbian Democratic Party in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herceogivna has assessed that "it is quite clear that there is no single solution for Yugoslavia" and advanced "proposals for consideration" on the future position of that central Yugoslav republic.

The Serbian Democratic Party feels that the position of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in Yugoslavia should be decided by the three nations living in it—Moslems, Serbs and Croats. Moslems account for 43.77 percent of the over 4.5 million inhabitants in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Serbs for 31.46 percent, and Croats for 17.34 percent.

The Serbian Democratic Party sets out that the proposed solution implies a single solution which would be accepted by all three constituent nations in Bosnia-Herceogivna, and that if such a solution is not found that specific solutions would be necessary for each of the three nations.

The Serbian Democratic Party, along with other initiatives, suggested the minimum solutions which the Serbian people can accept.

Solution A suggests that "Yugoslavia become a common state of equal nations and republics, with an optimal number of common functions which will be determined through agreements among the nations and republics remaining in it."

In such a Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Hercegovina would be an integral and equal republic of the three constitutive and sovereign nations and citizens. It would have equal status as the other federative units and independently determine relations determined independently by the other republics.

If this is unacceptable to one of the constitutive nations of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Serbian Democratic Party suggests that each nation and party representing it set out its own proposal.

In this sense, the Serbian Democratic Party suggests an alternative, solution B, under which Yugoslavia would be a common state of equal nations and republics with a different degree of realization of common functions.

In that case, Bosnia-Hercegovina would be an integral and equal republic of sovereign citizens and nations, organized under a regional system.

Regions in the republic would be set up under the geographic and ethnic principle, with respect to economic and cultural aspects.

Macedonia

Tupurkovski Denounced for Attending Presidency

AU0210214191 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Branka Nanevska report from Skopje]

[Text] [Word indistinct] Coffins with bodies of dead soldiers, an appeal by the republican veterans to stop this war and mindlessness, an open letter of the Social Democratic Alliance to Tito's generals, political parties' harsh reaction to yesterday's SFRY Presidency session and Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski's participation in it, a secret meeting of representatives of Serbian and Macedonian state leaderships, businessmen's support to the republican government's announced measures for (?the start) of the [words indistinct] economy. This would be a brief rehash of political activities in Macedonia today.

The media are regularly reporting and informing, and citizens' anxiety is growing. The war raging through Yugoslavia is looming closer. It does not matter much

whether the danger is direct or indirect. Young men from Macedonia are being killed in battlefields or are coming back wounded and disabled. Why is this happening? How long is it going to go on? These questions are being asked more frequently and loudly.

Titov Veles veterans have sent a peace appeal to the EC and CSCE, and the Social-Democratic Alliance of Macedonia has sent an open letter to present and former Tito generals. The letter contains many accusations and several questions. Instead of dropping bombs and destroying what we had been building together for years, stone by stone, Messrs. generals, explain to the people of this country how constitutional your withdrawal from Slovenia was, who the commander of the Army is, what your position is on the Serbian government's decision to move the body of your marshal, and why are you sending reservists to Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia.

We do not know whether an answer to these questions will be received, but we can present replies by Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski to the Macedonian public [passage indistinct] the SFRY Presidency session and (?allegedly) pushing Macedonia into Serboslavia. He was very harshly attacked today by the parties of VMRO-DPMNE [Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity] and PDP [Party for Democratic Prosperity].

Taking part in the phone-in program of Macedonian Radio this afternoon, Dr. Tupurkovski rejected all accusations and said that he attended the Presidency session yesterday to convey the messages by world leaders whom he met during his recent visits abroad and also because of the dramatic situation in the battlefields and the escalation of conflicts threatening to destroy the entire country. I wanted to prevent everything that can be prevented, but came back disappointed.

Among other things, Tupurkovski pointed out that he will no longer attend SFRY Presidency sessions until all its members get together and until President Mesic comes back. Mesic did not attend yesterday's session for technical, not political, reasons.

Regarding the Army's call for a general mobilization, which means ignoring SFRY Presidency decisions and the Serbian Assembly proposal that Slobodan Milosevic should be appointed Army commander, he considers them to be absurd.

Let us only add that representatives of the governments of Macedonia and Serbia met behind closed doors in Skopje today. We have learned unofficially that transport of oil needed by Serbian economy through Macedonia was mentioned.

Social Democratic Alliance on Serbian 'Hegemony'

LD0210225291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Skoplje, Oct 2 (TANJUG)—The Social Democratic Alliance of Macedonia, the second strongest party in parliament in this Yugoslav republic, today accused the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) of not caring about the lives of people and of destroying settlements and material goods.

This party (former communists) believes that a military coup has been carried out in Yugoslavia and that the Presidency no longer commands the YPA, but rather that possible political control over the YPA is in the hands of a single republic- Serbia.

The Social Democratic Alliance of Macedonia accuses the Serbian authorities of having ideas of "a Greater Serbia and Serbian hegemony, directly threatening its neighbors, primarily Macedonia."

Montenegro

Montenegrin Reaction to Hostilities Described

AU0210154291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Here is a report from Jagos Stojanovic on how Titograd and the whole of Montenegro are following the battles between Montenegrin reservists and Titograd corps forces and Croatian fighters.

[Begin Stojanovic recording] Explosions and sadness are being felt simultaneously, particularly because of eight slain soldiers of this republic who fell into a well-prepared trap last night between Trebinje and (?Sestikuca) near Dubrovnik. Niksic and Trebinje both lost three men, and the large number of wounded included ten reservists from Niksic, while there were 14 from Titograd and six from Kolasin and Mojkovac. They are being treated in hospitals in Trebinje, Nevesinje, and Risan.

Otherwise, as you have heard, both the Herceg Novi and the Trebinje sectors are on the offensive to either overcome the strong hostile force of members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Guard, and mercenaries or force them to surrender. The public is closely following the action at the front. The Titograd army corps is calling members of Military Post 2331 to go to mobilization centers. The Titograd Army Hall is the source of information on the state of all members of our units. Niksic people have [words indistinct] volunteers and collected a huge amount of aid for the members of the reserve forces from their own and other communities. Herceg Novi people have been taking thousands of kilograms of food for those defending this republic from Ustasha mercenaries who are actually already fleeing or in disarray throughout the Konavlje area. [end recording]

Montenegrin Leaders Hold Emergency Session

LD0210210291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service i n Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 2 Oct 91

["Emergency Session of Montenegrin Presidency: Offensive Successful"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Titograd, 2 Oct (TANJUG)—A joint session of the Montenegrin Presidency and government, which is considering the political and security situation in the republic and the country, has just started.

At the opening of the session, the participants paid tribute to the Yugoslav People's Army soldiers and civilians killed in the civil war on the Dubrovnik and Trebinje battlefields.

The Montenegrin defense minister, Colonel Bozidar Babic, was first to take the floor. He stressed that the armed offensive against Ustashas in border areas with Croatia is successful.

Bulatovic Says No Need To Mobilize

LD0210211291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Titograd, 2 Oct (TANJUG)—Montenegro's President Momir Bulatovic stated today that Montenegro was not at war. Activities Montenegro is engaged in at the moment do not imply a declaration of war nor are they designed to capture, enslave, or defeat either the Republic of Croatia or the Croatian people, Bulatovic said in a speech concluding the joint session of the Montenegro Presidency and the republic's government, which met to discuss the latest political-security situation.

Bulatovic specified, however, that Montenegro and its citizens were an integral part of the anti-fascist front opposed to demented Ustashe, who pose a constant and dangerous threat by their proximity to Montenegro.

According to the president of Montenegro's Presidency, there is no need for Montenegro to declare general mobilization.

Djukanovic Vows To Win 'War With Croatia'

LD0210212191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Titograd, 2 Oct (TANJUG)—The president of the Montenegrin government, Milo Djukanovic, said tonight: "We will win this imposed war with Croatia as we have won wars throughout our entire history. This time we shall end our life together, I hope, forever."

Speaking at a joint session of the Montenegrin Presidency and government, Djukanovic stressed that the port of Boka "will remain where it belongs." This means within the Republic of Montenegro, Djukanovic specified.

"In the forthcoming division and formation of a new state community, I hope that the border with Croatia will be drawn in a more natural and logical way than it had been done by Bolshevik map-makers," Djukanovic said, adding that their [not further identified] sole aim in Montenegro was to establish Croatian tutelage over the Boka Kotorska.